

PENNY-WISE

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Penny-Wise has been published every two months since September 1967. Its founding editor was Warren A. Lapp (1915-1993). Harry E. Salyards has served as Editor-in-Chief since 1986. Contributing Editors: Denis W. Loring, John D. Wright and William R. Eckberg.

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INTRODUCTION BY THE EDITOR: COLLECTIVE MEMORY

Harry E. Salyards

It's a stock-taking time of year; particularly when you've been driven inside by snow and bitter cold. And so, I've been updating an inventory of my collection—realizing, as I go, how many people—nay, *friends*—who sold me coins over the years are no longer with us.

“Season’s Greetings,” however we color in the broad outlines with our particular beliefs, always involve a kind of personal sigh of relief—to still *be*—as well as a powerful undertow of memory. And I wonder—for those among the current generation of collectors who *aren’t* “joiners”—will their numismatic memories compare with my own? Or yours? If they’ve never known the camaraderie of an enthusiastic coin club; if they’ve never shared their sometimes-eccentric passion in-person with like-minded souls—how can what they’ve collected *ever* be more than a lonely accumulation of ‘stuff’? How can they *really* know, clicking keys on a computer keyboard in the isolation of on-line bidding, that they aren’t truly *mad*?

As I updated that inventory, I took to adding little comments—little *asides* from the moment of purchase, if you will—for coins I’ve owned twenty or thirty years or more. I’ve duly dated these memories, “January, 2010.” I’m the only one left who remembers them, now. I smile again, every time I recall them. (The *unsmiling* moments come back, too; but those, overwhelmingly, did *not* lead to a purchase—or if they did, the coin so acquired did not remain in the collection long-term.) Let me describe one particular, *smiling* moment. I must confess: it doesn’t even involve a copper coin, but an 1872-CC half dollar, Choice AU. The seller was the late Art Kagin and the year was 1987. Having duly examined this beautiful, frosty, lightly-toned piece, with just a tiny rub of wear, I handed him back the coin to give me a price. He took it, and simply said, “Mmm. Now *that’s* a coin you can put under your pillow.” Only *then* did he quote me the price—which I gladly paid. I wouldn’t have thought to speak of the coin in those same *words*; but it certainly evoked the same *feelings* in me. I understood instantly what he meant.

Where are you going to find a moment like *that* to remember, my friends, on the Internet?

In his First Inaugural Address, Lincoln spoke of the “mystic chords of memory.” I like that image: its musicality, its ultimate inexplicability. It speaks to a harmony that cannot exist solo—a harmony given voice horizontally through kinship with our fellow collectors, here and now; and vertically down the ages of collectors (and dealers) now gone, who nonetheless contributed their portions of tender care to this treasure I now hold in my hand.

The coin itself carries those memories, but it is necessarily silent. It looks to us to give it voice. And in that sharing, comes the absolute essence of Collective Memory.

* * * * *

FUGIO COPPERS DIE STUDY, PART THREE

Michael S. McLaughlin

NEWMAN DIE 13: FINE RAY DIE.
 MERIDIAN SUN WITH FINE RAYS
 ABOVE SUNDIAL WITH BASE. BELOW.
 WITHIN EXERGUE IN TWO LINES IS
 MIND YOUR ON TOP LINE WITH BUS-
 INESS BELOW. FUGIO TO LEFT AND
 1787 TO RIGHT OF SUNDIAL. CINQUE-
 FOILS BEFORE/AFTER FUGIO/DATE
 IN EXERGUE: ORNAMENTS BEFORE
 AND AFTER WORDS IN EXERGUE.
 ORNAMENT CENTERED OVER I.
 YOUR NEARER TO BASE THAN MIND.
 BASE OF I RISES TO RIGHT AND IS
 HIGHER THAN BASE OF N. LAST S IS
 LOW. CINQ: H5.5, M12.5, M6, M1.
 NEWMAN 13-N RARITY 6
 NEWMAN 13-R RARITY 4
 NEWMAN 13-KK RARITY 7
 NEWMAN 13-X RARITY 2
 NEWMAN 13-JJ RARITY 8



NEWMAN 13(2)



NEWMAN 13(5)

DIE STATES

- 13(1) LOT 2435 NASCA 4/81.
- 13(2) DIE CLASH: LOT 2184 PINE TREE .
2/76.
- 13(3) DIE CLASH: LOT 2182 PINE TREE
2/76.
- 13(4) DIE CLASH: WITH NEWMAN DIE X.
- 13(5) DIE BREAK: RIM AT 30 DEGREES
JUST INSIDE ENDS OF SUNRAYS.

STRIKE ORDER

13(1)-JJ(1)	13(2)-R(3)	13(2)-R(6)	13(3)-X(2)	13(5)-X(3)
	CL-CL	-BREAK	-[BREAK]	BREAK-
13(1)-KK(2)				
-[BREAK]	13(2)-R(4)	13(2)-N(1)	13(4)-X(3)	13(5)-X(4)
	-BREAK		CL-CL	-BREAK
13(1)-R(2)		13(3)-N(2)		
-[CLASH]	13(2)-R(5)	CL-CL		
	-FAILURE		INT. NEWMAN 13-B (!?!?)	

NEWMAN DIE 14: FINE RAY DIE.
 MERIDIAN SUN WITH FINE RAYS
 ABOVE SUNDIAL WITH BASE. BE-
 LOW BASE IN EXERGUE IN TWO
 LINES IS MIND YOUR OVER BUS-
 INESS. FUGIO TO THE LEFT AND
 1787 TO THE RIGHT OF THE SUN-
 DIAL. CINQUEFOILS BEFORE AND
 AFTER FUGIO AND THE DATE.
 BASE OF F HIGHER THAN BASE
 U IN FUGIO AND TILTS SLIGHTLY
 LEFT.
 IN EXERGUE: ORNAMENT DIRECT-
 LY OVER I. R AND LAST S ARE HIGH.
 DASH BELOW BUSINESS.
 CINQUEFOILS: H12, H5, M12.5, H6.
 KNOWN BOTH COIN AND MEDAL TURN
 FOR VARIETY 14-O
 NEWMAN 14-H RARITY 7
 NEWMAN 14-O RARITY 4
 NEWMAN 14-X RARITY 8



NEWMAN 14(1)

DIE STATES

14(1) LOT 2441 NASCA 4/81.

14(2) DIE CLASH: WITH NEWMAN O.

STRIKE ORDER

14(1)-X(1)	14(1)-O(1)	14(1)-O(3)
		-BREAK
14(1)-X(2)	14(1)-O(2)	
-BREAK	-BREAK	14(2)-O(4)
		CL-CL
14(1)-H(2)		
-[BREAK]		

NEWMAN DIE 15: FINE RAY DIE.
 MERIDIAN SUN WITH FINE RAYS
 OVER SUNDIAL WITH BASE. BE-
 LOW BASE IN EXERGUE IN TWO
 LINES IS MIND YOUR OVER BUS-
 INESS. FUGIO TO LEFT AND 1787
 TO RIGHT OF SUNDIAL. CINQUE-
 FOILS BEFORE AND AFTER
 FUGIO AND DATE..
 IN EXERGUE: ORNAMENT OVER
 RIGHT EDGE OF I. I IS DOUBLE
 PUNCHED. U IN YOUR TOUCHES S
 CINQUEFOILS: U12, L6, H6, H12.
 KNOWN MEDAL TURN ONLY TO N.K
 NEWMAN 15-H RARITY 4
 NEWMAN 15-K RARITY 6
 NEWMAN 15-V RARITY 5
 NEWMAN 15-Y RARITY 2



NEWMAN 15(4)

DIE STATES

15(1) .

15(2) DIE BREAK: RIM AT 135
 DEGREES RADially IN- STRIKE ORDER
 TO SUNDIAL AT NUMER-
 AL 1.LOT 2444 NASCA 15(1)-V(1) 15(3)-K(4) 15(4)-V(3)
 4/81. -CLASH -[CLASH]

15(3) DIE CLASH: WITH NEWMAN BREAK- 15(2)-V(1) 15(3)-K(5) 15(5)-V(4)
 K LOT 2443 NASCA 4/81. -FAILURE CL-CL

15(4) DIE CLASH: WITH NEWMAN -BREAK 15(2)-V(2) 15(3)-Y(1) 15(5)-V(5)
 Y. -BREAK

15(5) DIE CLASH: WITH NEWMAN -FAILURE 15(2)-V(3) 15(3)-Y(2) 15(5)-H(1)
 V LOT 2442 NASCA 4/81.

BREAK: RIM AT 20 DE- 15(2)-K(1) 15(3)-Y(3) 15(6)-H(1) 15(6) DIE
 GREES INTO RAYS RIGHT - BREAK BREAK-

OF SUN. 15(2)-K(2)
 -CHIP 15(4)-Y(4) 15(6)-H(2)
 CL-CL -BREAK

15(7) DIE FAILURE: OBLITERAT- 15(3)-K(3)
 ING THE SUN. CL-CL 15(4)-Y(5) 15(7)-H(2)
 -CHIP FAILURE-

NEWMAN DIE 16: FINE RAY DIE.
 MERIDIAN SUN ABOVE SUNDIAL
 WITH EXERGUE. WITHIN EXERGUE
 IN TWO LINES IS MIND YOUR ON
 TOP LINE WITH BUSINESS BELOW.
 FUGIO TO LEFT AND 1787 TO RIGHT
 OF SUNDIAL. CINQUEFOILS BEFORE
 AND AFTER FUGIO AND DATE.
 IN EXERGUE: ORNAMENTS BEFORE
 AND AFTER MIND YOUR AND BEFORE
 BUSINESS. ORNAMENT OVER RIGHT
 EDGE OF I. D AND SECOND U ARE
 LOW.
 CINQUEFOILS: U12, M6, M12.5, H12.5.
 SUN FACE: FATUOUS FACE
 NEWMAN 16-H RARITY 5
 NEWMAN 16-N RARITY 3



NEWMAN 16(1)

DIE STATES

16(1)

)

16(2) DIE CLASH: WITH NEWMAN N.
 LOT 2187 PINE TREE 2/75.



NEWMAN 16(2)

STRIKE ORDER

16(1)-N(1)	16(2)-N(3)	16(2)-N(5)
	CL-CL	-BREAK
16(1)-N(2)		
-BREAK	16(2)-N(4)	16(2)-H(2)
	-BREAK	-[BREAK]

NEWMAN DIE 17: FINE RAY DIE.
 MERIDAIN SUN WITH FINE RAYS
 ABOVE SUNDIAL WITH EXERGUE.
 WITHIN EXERGUE IN TWO LINES
 IS MIND YOUR OVER BUSINESS.
 FUGIO TO LEFT AND 1787 TO RIGHT
 OF SUNDIAL. CINQUEFOILS BEFORE
 AND AFTER FUGIO AND DATE.
 IN EXERGUE: ORNAMENT BEFORE
 AND AFTER MIND YOUR AND BEFORE
 BUSINESS. ONAMENT OVER RIGHT
 EDGE OF I. TOP OF I IS LOW. BASE
 OF E IS HIGH.
 CINQUEFOILS:M12,H6.5,H11.5,H12.5
 NEWMANS 17-I,17-WW RARITY 7
 NEWMAN 17-S RARITY 3
 NEWMAN 17-T RARITY 8

DIE STATES

- 17(1) LOT 6019 KINGSWOOD 5/90.
 17(2) DIE CLASH: WITH NEWMAN S.
 LOT 2448 NASCA 4/81.
 17(3) DIE BREAK: RIM AT 255 DEGREES
 BETWEEN F AND U OF FUGIO TO
 SUNDIAL.

NEWMAN I.

STRIKE ORDER

17(1)-S(3)	17(2)-S(6)	17(3)-I(4)
-[BREAK]	-BREAK	-[CLASH]
17(2)-S(4)	17(2)-WW(1)	17(4)-I(5)
CL-CL		CL-CL
	17(3)-WW(1)	
17(2)-S(5)	BREAK-	17(4)-I(6)
-BREAK		-FAILURE
	17(3)-T(2)	
	-[BREAK]	



NEWMAN 17(1)



NEWMAN 17(2)

17(4) DIE CLASH: WITH



NEWMAN 17(4)

NEWMAN DIE 18: FINE RAY DIE.
 MERIDIAN SUN WITH FINE RAYS
 OVER SUNDIAL WITH BASE. BE-
 LOW BASE IN EXERGUE IN TWO
 LINES IS MIND YOUR OVER BUSI-
 NESS. FUGIO TO LEFT AND 1787
 TO RIGHT OF SUNDIAL. CINQUE-
 FOILS BEFORE AND AFTER FUGIO
 AND DATE. O IN FUGIO IS LOW
 IN EXERGUE: ORNAMENT OVER
 RIGHT CORNER OF I. YOUR IS
 CLOSER TO BASE THAN MIND)
 CINQUEFOILS: L1,M12,M6,M1.
 NEWMAN 18-H RARITY 5
 NEWMAN 18-U RARITY 4
 NEWMAN 18-X RARITY 7



NEWMAN 18(1)

DIE STATES

- 18(1) LOT 2452 NASCA 4/81.
- 18(2) DIE CLASH: WITH NEWMAN U.
 LOT 76 STACK'S 2/77
- 18(3) DIE CLASH: WITH NEWMAN U.
 LOT 2451 NASCA 4/81.
- 18(4) DIE BREAK: RIM AT 200 DE-
 GREES RADially INTO BASE.
 LOT 987 SUPERIOR 10/78.
- 18(5) DIE FAILURE: RIGHT SIDE OF DIE
 DIE BELOW RAYS TO RIGHT
 OF O AND E IN EXERGUE



NEWMAN 18(2)

- 18(6) DIE CLASH: WITH NEWMAN H.

STRIKE ORDER	18(4)-H(2)
	BREAK-
18(1)-X(1)	18(3)-U(3)
	CL-CL
18(1)-U(1)	18(5)-H(2)
	FAILURE-
	18(3)-H(2)
18(2)-U(2)	-[BREAK]
CL-CL	18(6)-H(3)
	CL-CL



NEWMAN 18(3)

* * * * *

MY FIRST EAC SHOW

A Young Numismatist's Experience

Thomas Nielsen

In April of 2009, I attended my first EAC show with Rick Gross and my dad. The week I spent in Cincinnati was one of the best weeks of my life. I first met Doug Bird and Steve Carr at the annual "Grading and Counterfeit Detection" seminar they held. The first thing I heard when I sat down in the seminar room was "We got a kid in here!" After introducing myself to my hosts, Steve told me that there were less than ten Young Numismatists who were members of EAC. This saddened me, and I began to think of ways to spread my love of early copper to other young people.

After a wonderful morning, I went to lunch with Steve Ellsworth. I had met Steve at a Whitman show in Baltimore a few months before and we had hit it off immediately. He was happy to see me there, and he confirmed my belief that EAC'ers were some of the nicest collectors around! Later that day, I helped Rick set up his table. I recognized the gentleman sitting at the table across from me; it was John Kraljovich! I had met John at the ANA in Baltimore in 2008, but this was the first opportunity that I had had to sit down and chat with him.

After a pleasant talk with John, I began to wander around the bourse. I first came across the 'Boyz of '94' table. Chuck Heck was sitting behind the table, and as soon as he saw me, we began talking. He was very interested in my involvement with EAC, and was ecstatic to see a YN in the club. He took some time to introduce me to some of the other 'Boyz of '94,' and then he introduced me to Walt Husak. EAC is made up of the nicest collectors and dealers there are, and the 'Boyz of '94' are no exception. Chuck showed me a Chain Cent from his case, and for a few minutes I felt like I was in 1793, turning the screw press and striking the chain cent, engraved by the inexperienced hand of Henry Voigt. Never before had I felt so much like family amongst people I had never met! Walt Husak was just as kind, letting me hold a 1793 S-13 in an extremely high grade.

Before long, it was time for the hospitality suite and the Happenings. When my Dad and I sat down to dinner, a gentleman named Rick Beale came to join us! Rick and his wife were extremely friendly people, and I had fun debating the varieties of the 1799 Large Cent with him. ('Now, which Sheldon number was the overdate, again...?') The Happenings were special because five of the seven known gripped-edge half cents were on display. I personally got to hold all of these coins and it was one of the most enjoyable moments of my life. I felt a shiver go down my spine as Bill Eckberg explained to me the process by which these anomalies were made, and R. Tettenhorst proudly looked over my shoulder, saying that the coin I had marked as number one was, indeed, owned by him! I then met Brett Dudek, the president of the Maryland region. It turned out that he lived ten minutes from my house! It's a small world! I went to bed that night knowing that I was among friends.

The following day, I got to the bourse bright and early, as I was aggressively looking to buy a classic head large cent for my type set. Within a few hours, I had found what I was looking for. There, in Doug Bird's "deluxe" case, was an absolutely beautiful 1814 in choice, Very Fine condition. I asked Doug to hold the coin for me while I finalized my decision. An hour or so later, I came back to buy the coin and Doug informed me that a gentleman had come by who desperately wanted to buy "my coin." Doug explained to me that he told the man that he was

holding it for a YN and that it wasn't for sale. This is the kind of loyalty and kindness that I see in EACers, and I was indebted to Doug for providing me with such a nice coin to add to my type collection.

That night, I was excited to take part in the Educational Forum, with Beth Deisher lecturing the EACers on Chinese counterfeit coppers. I had dinner with Beth, as well as Jack Robinson and his wife Hue. The climax of the evening was when Dan Holmes, diagnosed with ALS, gave a talk about assembling his collection-the finest known and most complete large cent variety set ever put together. At the end of the talk, I took my Classic Head large cent up to Dan, and the look of happiness in his face when he saw a young person who was so interested in the hobby as me was priceless. Thus ended my first EAC convention, and I was thankful to each and every member of EAC who made me feel like family in Cincinnati.

* * * * *

EAC REGION 3 MEETING – BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER 14, 2009

Greg Fitzgibbon

On Saturday November 14, 2009, an EAC regional meeting was held at the Baltimore Convention Center, in conjunction with the Fall Whitman Coin Expo. Region 3 President Brett Dudek called the meeting to order at 1 PM. As is customary, we took the a few minutes for everyone to introduce themselves and have them say a little about their collecting interests. There were a total of 20 members and guests in attendance.

Greg Heim	S. Plainfield, NJ	Mike Packard	Fairfax, VA
Bill Eckberg	Alexandria, VA	Alan Bricker	Towson, MD
Susan Eckberg	Alexandria, VA	Ed Fox	Spencerville, MD
Bill McMahon	Buffalo, NY	Donald Neiman	Dallastown, PA
Michael Weiss	Owings Mills, MD	Earl Sweeney	Mickleton, NJ
Alan Welty	Catonsville, MD	Mark Switzer	Port Republic, MD
Bill Caldwell	Elizabeth City, NC	Nikqui Tran	Port Republic, MD
Ron Guth	San Diego, CA	Lexi Tran	Port Republic, MD
Thomas Nielsen	Baltimore, MD	Brett Dudek	Lutherville, MD
David Nielsen	Baltimore, MD	Greg Fitzgibbon	Manassas, VA

Brett started things off by showing some items that had once been part of his father's collection. The first was a catalog from Ben's Coin and Stamp Company. It is a small catalog in very good condition and Brett "guesstimated" that it was published in the 1940s. Before passing the catalog around, he mentioned that the large cents and half cents were referenced by Hays and Gilbert numbers. He also read off a few of the prices, like a Chain cent in XF condition for the princely sum of \$275.

Brett also passed around a few of the coins from the collection. One of them was a 1909-S VDB Lincoln Cent in XF condition. The notation on the kraft envelope showed that the coin had been marked down from \$12.75 to \$10.

Afterwards Brett opened the floor up to for any topic. Bill Eckberg mentioned that he was able to attend the Dan Holmes sale in September and it sounded like he had a wonderful time. The reception at the Goldberg home was quite an event.

Brett then proceeded to give an update on the upcoming EAC Convention in Annapolis. Further details are available elsewhere in this issue of *P-W*. It was also announced that the Keynote Speaker at Friday evening's Educational Forum will be Q. David Bowers, who will share some stories and insights that span his 57 year career in numismatics. It should be a very interesting talk. Brett has also been talking to a number of people about planning some other activities. He was hoping to schedule a walking tour of historic downtown Annapolis and a visit to the Smithsonian in Washington, DC. Brett is also looking into chartering a boat on Wednesday for a day of fishing. If you are interested, feel free to contact Brett. His phone number and email address appear in the Convention Update in this issue of *P-W*.

Greg Heim said a few words about his friend and mentor Don Valenziano, who passed away in early August. Greg described Don as a true gentleman who would gladly offer his time for the benefit of the club or to answer a member's question. Don will be missed by all who knew him.

At approximately 2PM the group had covered many topics and everyone wanted to get back down to the bourse, and the meeting was adjourned.

* * * * *

EARLY AMERICAN COPPERS, INC., 2010 CONVENTION & SHOW
Annapolis, Maryland, April 21-25

Brett Dudek

The 2010 EAC Convention will be held at the **Doubletree Hotel Annapolis, 210 Holiday Court, Annapolis MD 21401, 410-224-3150**. Reservations can be made by contacting the Doubletree directly. I am happy to announce the room rate is the same price as it was in 2005, \$129 per night. Please be sure to let the hotel know that you are with the EAC Convention so that your room counts toward our reserved block. The hotel is in the same location as the 2005 Convention but has changed names and has had an eight million dollar renovation. It is a beautiful facility, convenient to Baltimore-Washington International Airport and the historic district of Annapolis. We have reserved a large block of guest rooms and will have the "run of the house." Please bear in mind that the charges to EAC for use of the bourse and meeting rooms will depend on the number of sleeping room nights that we as a club use during the Convention. Be sure to make reservations before March 24th, 2010. On that date any rooms reserved for us and not used may be rented to others.

To reach the hotel, see directions on the following page.

Bill Eckberg is our Bourse Chairmen and I am happy to report that we have completely sold out the tables that we have. The Bourse will open at 10:00 AM on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. It will close at 5:00 PM on Friday and Saturday and at 3:00 PM on Sunday. Lots to be sold in the Saturday EAC Sale will be available for viewing from 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Any lots you win in the Sale will be available for pickup Sunday morning after the annual meeting.

The **Educational Seminars**, which are being organized and scheduled by Chuck Heck, will again be held throughout the day on Friday and Saturday. As previously noted, our **Keynote Speaker** for the **Friday Evening Educational Forum** will be **Dave Bowers**. And as in years past, Doug Bird and Steve Carr will be conducting the **EAC Grading and Counterfeit Detection Seminar** on Thursday morning. Be sure not to miss any of these excellent opportunities!

Thursday evening we will be having our traditional **hospitality reception**. This is a great way for us to kick off our Convention and catch up with friends we haven't seen for awhile in an informal setting. It has become customary for EAC members who wish to act as hosts for the reception to make donations toward the food and drinks served. Your donations are very appreciated and will help make the reception a great time for all. Contributions can be mailed to the Convention Chairman, Brett Dudek, at my address below. Please make your checks payable to "EAC Convention 2010." Thank you to those who have already sent in contributions!

The **Colonial, Half Cent, Large Cent, and JRCS Silver Happenings** will follow the reception and I've been told there will be a **Half Cent Whist Match** Thursday morning/afternoon which should be a great chance to see some beautiful Half Cents in action!

Annapolis is full of history and our hotel is conveniently located to offer numerous opportunities for tours, shopping, day trips, and nightlife, with complimentary shuttle service within a five mile radius of the hotel. If anyone would like to volunteer to give tours or plan day trips please let me know. Happy New Year to all! I look forward to seeing everyone in Annapolis!

Questions or contributions, contact:

Brett Dudek

1513 Bellona Ave. Apt. B

Lutherville, MD. 21093

Tel:443-632-5454

Email: bad_30_99@yahoo.com

Directions to the Hotel:

From South and Washington DC: Take Route 50 East to Exit 22, Riva Rd. Follow signs to Riva Rd. and make left at light onto Riva Rd. At second light, turn left onto Holiday Court.

From North: Take I-95 to I-895 South to I-895 Spur South. Exit onto I-97 South, continue on Route 50 East to Exit 22-Riva Rd. Follow signs to Riva Rd. and make left at light onto Riva Rd. At second light, turn left onto Holiday Court.

From East: Take Route 50 West across the Bay Bridge. Continue on Route 50 to Exit 22, Riva Rd. exit. Follow signs to Riva Rd. and make a left at light onto Riva Rd. At the second light, turn left onto Holiday Court.

From West: Take I-70 East to I-695 South, Exit onto I-97 South, continue to Route 50 East to Exit 22, Riva Rd. Follow signs to Riva Rd. and make a left at light onto Riva Rd. Second left onto Holiday Court.

From Baltimore Washington Airport: 97 South to Route 50 East. Take Exit 22 and turn left on Riva Rd. Turn left at second light onto Holiday Court.

From Washington National Airport: Rt. 1 South to 495 North to Baltimore. Follow 495 over Woodrow Wilson Bridge to Rt. 50 East to Annapolis. Exit 22 (Rt. 665-Aris T. Allen Blvd.) Follow signs, make left onto Riva Rd. at light. At second light, turn left onto Holiday Court.

From Washington Dulles International Airport: Access road exit onto 495 West, which becomes Rt. 95/495 North. Take exit to Rt. 50 East Annapolis. Rt. 50 East -22 miles to Exit 22 (Rt. 665-Aris T. Allen Blvd.) Follow signs & make left onto Riva Rd. Turn left at second light onto Holiday Court.

Please note: Holiday Court is the intersection where Forest Drive meets Riva Rd.

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2010 LARGE CENT HAPPENING, ANNAPOLIS, MD

Dan Trollan

The Convention this year in Annapolis will include the 17th annual Large Cent Happening. All members, new and old, are invited to bring their examples of the chosen varieties no matter what grade. Remember that it is not always the high-grade examples that win the voting. Die states and other appeal have historically received lots of votes. Also, you are all invited to come look and vote on the entries even if you have no examples to present. The Happening is a great place to meet up with old friends and make some new friends.

The Happening will start right after the reception on Thursday evening. Please come early if you have coins to show. There will be an entry form to fill out with each coin and you will receive a receipt for each coin. The entry form then becomes a mat for the coins to be kept on or near while being displayed. Please have your coins in a holder if you do not want them handled. The table monitors will insure their safety.

The varieties chosen include three late dates that Bob Grellman helped pick. Thanks, Bob! One has some very fun die states: 1845 N-13. This year, you may bring up to five examples of any variety that you may have, as I will try to have extra help filling out the forms.

Thanks to all who helped in the selection process. I look forward to seeing all of you there.

The following varieties have been selected:

**1794 Sheldon-68
1800/79 Sheldon-192
1824/2 Newcomb-5
1845 Newcomb-13
1846 Newcomb-23
1848 Newcomb-44**

* * * * *

2010 HALF CENT HAPPENING VARIETIES

Bill Eckberg

The varieties for the 2010 Half Cent Happening have been selected. We haven't had a 1793 for the past five years; I don't know about you, but I love to look at 1793s, and there are a few really nice examples of the one we'll look at. Much to my surprise, there is a Draped Bust variety that has NEVER been seen in a Happening at an EAC show; we'll look at that one this year. We also have another Draped Bust that hasn't been seen in a long time, as well as our usual bicentennial and sesquicentennial varieties. Finally, since we have left the proof-only dates for a couple of years, we are going to open up the table to ANY Classic Head proof that is not dated 1831 or 1836 – in other words, any that is not a proof-only variety. I know there is some controversy over the proof status of these coins. Let the members see what they look like and make up our own minds.

The varieties are:

1793 C4 – This was selected as having been the 1793 variety that has not been seen in the longest time. It was last done in 1993.

1803 C3 – This is a common variety, though barely R1. Last seen at a Happening in 1987, it also comes in a series of die states (10 per Breen/5 per Manley) in which the obverse degenerates, obliterating Ms. Liberty's shoulder and adjacent hair, as well as the 18 of the date. So, bring examples of the die states. This is a very tough variety in higher grades, as well.

1804 C13 – I'm sure I'll get flack over this one, as it is the most common variety of all half cents, but we have NEVER had it in a Happening, according to records I have that date back to 1986. It deserves a look, and this is a variety that nearly everyone should own. Please bring yours!

1810 – This is our bicentennial variety. It was last looked at in 2003. A relatively common coin, even in nice condition, though, as Ron Manley notes, UNC's "are rarely offered for sale." This variety is very rare in early die states with the details sharp and all stars fully outlined. Do you have one like that?

1850 – This is our sesquicentennial variety and, like the 1810, is the only variety of the year. It was last seen in a Happening in 1997. Most examples of this variety seem to have been struck with grease or the like in the die, so if you have one without that – in ANY grade – be sure to bring it to share.

Classic Head Proofs other than 1831 or 1836 –Cohen, Breen and PCGS all agree that there are some, but others claim the coins are only prooflike UNC's. Are they or aren't they? Bring yours, if you have them, and if you don't have any, bring your loupe to look and your opinion to share.

Remember that the purpose of the Happenings is not just to get the opportunity to see some really choice copper, though that is a part of the pleasure. It's just as much fun to see interesting die states, errors, attractive and really ugly examples of these coins, so bring whatever you have and enjoy.

A First and Final Call for Seminar Speakers

Chuck Heck

The educational seminars at EAC 2010 will be extraordinarily rich in both talent and content. The John Reich Collectors Society will be joining us for the fourth year in a row and I expect that Annapolis will draw a large attendance.

Our seminar schedule is shaping up quite nicely and I expect to have something of interest to please all types of collectors. Full details will appear in the March PW, but here is a little preview of what to expect.

It wouldn't be EAC without Doug Bird and Steve Carr starting us off on Thursday morning with their Grading & Counterfeit Detection Seminar. You **MUST** sign up for this by contacting Doug or Steve to reserve a seat. Contact them now if you want to attend. If you have never attended this seminar ---- **WHAT ARE YOU WAITING FOR?**

The Friday/Saturday daytime schedule will have "first timers" and veterans present topics as diverse as: planning for death and disposition of your collection; how to take excellent photos of copper; a discussion concerning pedigree coin envelopes; questions for Bill Noyes; making sense of copper prices; early silver; John Kraljevich being John Kraljevich; the "Original" Boys of '94 (I want a front row seat for this one!); *etc.*

Thanks to Harry Salyards, Q. David Bowers will be our Keynote Speaker at the Friday evening Educational Forum. He will speak about his lifetime experiences relative to the "copper" collector. I am sure he will give some insight into his new book that will be released soon. Believe me when I say that this will be a memorable evening.

Following Dave Bowers will be Joel Orosz and Len Augsberger. They will speak about the research and facts uncovered in preparing their new book on Frank Stewart and the First US Mint.

To wrap up Friday evening, Jon Lusk will answer questions regarding using PW on DVD and show us how to make maximum use of this wonderful tool.

With the EAC 2010 only 3 months away and we could still use a few additional Friday/Saturday seminars. If any member has a desire to present any copper or silver related topic please contact me immediately so plans can be made.

So please remember --- it's time to get your ideas to me. If you have a presentation, speech, demonstration or any seminar, this is the final call. Contact me now at: PO Box 3498, Lantana, FL 33465-3498 or check48@comcast.net or 561-628-5345.



EAC DINNER WITH KEYNOTE SPEAKER, Q. DAVID BOWERS

Chuck Heck

As has been our recent tradition at the annual EAC convention, we will again have a Friday evening dinner in honor of our Keynote Speaker, Dave Bowers. The date will be Friday, April 23, 2010 at 6 pm.

Preparations are still underway, but I want to give everyone a fair warning that this will likely sell out early. I do not yet have a firm dollar price for the dinner. Any EAC, C4, or JRCS member and spouse may attend. Details will be in the March issue of *Penny-Wise*.

Last year, things got a little confusing at the last minute, so this year we will mail tickets to every person who sends a check by the April 5, 2010 deadline. So please mark your calendar and be sure to look for details in the next issue of *P-W*.

* * * * *

CANDIDATES FOR MEMBERSHIP

The following persons have applied for membership in EAC since the last issue of *Penny-Wise*. Provided that no adverse comments on any particular individual are received by the Membership Committee before the March issue of *P-W*, all will be declared elected to full membership at that time. Chairman of the Membership Committee is Rod Burrell, 9743 Leacrest, Cincinnati, OH 45215.

<i>Name</i>	<i>City, State</i>	<i>Member Number</i>
George Griffin	Charlotte Hall, MD	5835
Vincent Castellano	East Meadow, NY	5836
Thomas Schuler	Rockville Center, NY	5838
Nick Del Guercio	Royal Palm Beach, FL	5839
Ken Pocket	Sterling Heights, MI	5840
Bart Dodge Woloson	Lake Forest, IL	5841
Daniel Statler	Cape Girardeau, MO	5842
Dean S. Thomas	Gettysburg, PA	5843
Ken Woodruff	Petoskey, MI	5844
Gene Collins	Dagsboro, DE	5845

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TWO NINETEENTH CENTURY COPPER CLASSICS

Editor's Note: I wish to thank Wayne Homren for providing the Cogan price list which follows. I also wish to thank an EACer who wishes to remain anonymous, for the original Maris on the 1794s, which originally appeared on Region 8.

The earliest known U.S. Mail Sale.

PRICED CATALOGUE
OF THE
PRIVATE COLLECTION
OF
UNITED STATES CENTS,
THE PROPERTY OF
EDWARD COGAN,
SOLD AT HIS STORE BY PRIVATE BIDDINGS,
The 1st November 1858.



Price 25 Cents.

PUBLISHED BY
EDWARD COGAN,
Dealer in Coins, Medals, &c., Books, Prints, Postage Stamps, Union Envelopes, &c.
48 NORTH TENTH STREET, PHILAD'A, PA.

J. H. Johnson, Printer, No. 7 N. Tenth st., Philada.

PHILAD'A, 48 North Tenth St. }
5th Sept. 1863. }

DEAR SIR:

Having been repeatedly solicited by several of my Numismatic friends to print a priced Catalogue of the sale of my private collection of United States Cents, which took place on the 1st November 1858, and finding the desire to collect Catalogues of Coin Sales considerably on the increase, I have determined to yield to their request.

I will briefly relate the circumstances connected with this sale.

A friend had commissioned me to make a collection for him of every cent from the year 1793. I commenced doing so, and had succeeded in obtaining some few unusually fine specimens—when nearing the completion of the collection, he very generously said, that if I could make any thing beyond what it would cost him, I should sell it on my own account, and insisted that I should do so. At this time there were comparatively very few persons who paid any attention to collecting Coins, but those who did were very anxious to obtain certain pieces out of this set. As, however, I determined not to sell any single piece out of it, one of my friends wrote me a letter, offering such prices for some of the pieces, as at that time were considered extravagantly high, and suggested that every Collector should be allowed to send in bids by letter for such pieces as he required, and the highest bidder to be declared the buyer. This arrangement was entered into, and as the letters were received, they were numbered *from one to nineteen*, this being the total number of applicants.

On the first of November, 1858, the day named for the opening of the letters, some six or seven of the Collectors who were interested in the result, and all having been invited, attended in my private room, and in their presence the letters were opened exactly in the order in which they had been received, and the prices put against such pieces as the writer wished to obtain, showing in this manner each bidding for every single piece throughout the whole collection, for which there had been any offer. Three pieces for which there was no written offer, were disposed of after all the letters had been opened. These pieces were the 1830, 1833, copper, and the 1857 nickel cents.

The numbers represent the buyers, and the names are omitted, because at the time of sale, several objected to having them published, and it would be useless now to attempt to gain their consent. In regard to the condition of the pieces, I cannot at this lapse of time, say more, than that some of them were remarkably fine specimens, and in the main, were much better than at that time were ordinarily met with.

Up to the time of the publication of this Sale in our Philadelphia papers, I had but a very limited correspondence outside of this State, but within a few days after this appeared, I had scarcely time to answer the numerous enquiries respecting the prices of coins, or to execute the orders that I received daily from all parts of the Northern States. Believing, therefore, that the published result of this sale has been the chief cause of the unprecedented demand that has arisen for obtaining coins, I have thought the publication of this catalogue would possess a peculiar interest with the collectors, and trust that I shall not be disappointed in my expectations.

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD COGAN.

Dates.	No. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	Highest Bidder.
Wash. Cent, 1791	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$6 56	\$5 11	.....	\$6 10	.....	.....	.....	\$10 00	\$8 11	\$28 00	.....	\$5 00	.....	\$10 00
Wash. Cent, 1792	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$13 00	.....	10 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	.....	.....	.....	5 00	.....	28 60
Ring Cent, 1793	.....	\$12 50	\$12 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wreath Cent, 1793	.....	3 50	4 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 11	.....	2 11	3 00	.....	.....	5 00	5 13	3 05	.....	.....	.....	12 60
Liberty Cap, 1793	.....	.....	5 05	.....	7 25	.....	.....	3 61	.....	2 63	5 00	.....	3 50	6 88	.....	.....	.....	3 00	.....	5 13
1794	\$2 50	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 68	.....	1 12	.....	.....	1 00	2 00	2 01	4 05	.....	1 50	.....	7 25
Thick Die, 1795	.....	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 65
Thin do., 1795	.....	1 50	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 56	.....	0 56	.....	.....	.....	0 75	1 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 60
Liberty Cap, 1796	4 00	3 50	3 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 56	.....	1 51	.....	.....	.....	0 50	0 63	0 75	.....	.....	.....	1 50
Fillet Head, 1796	.....	1 25	.....	.....	4 00	1 25	.....	0 56	.....	0 57	.....	.....	.....	0 75	0 63	.....	.....	1 00	1 25	4 60
1797	1 50	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 58	.....	0 58	.....	.....	.....	0 75	0 63	.....	.....	1 00	1 25	2 60
1798	.....	2 50	.....	.....	.....	1 13	.....	2 11	.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....	7 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 00
1799	.....	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 62
1800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1801	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1802	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1803	0 75	1 00	1 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1804	5 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1805	1 12	0 50	1 05	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1806	.....	.....	.....	\$0 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1807	.....	.....	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1808	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1809	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1810	.....	.....	0 20	0 40	.....	.....	.....	0 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1811	.....	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1812	0 25	.....	0 16	0 30	.....	.....	.....	0 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1813	.....	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1814	.....	0 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 11	.....	0 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1816	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifteen Stars, 1817	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1817	.....	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1818	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1819	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1820	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 40	.....	0 56	.....	0 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1821	0 37	.....	.....	0 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1822	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1823	.....	.....	.....	0 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1824	0 38	0 60	0 45	.....	.....	0 80	.....	0 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

VARIETIES

OF THE

COPPER ISSUES

OF THE

UNITED STATES' MINT

IN THE YEAR 1794.

LY EDWARD MARIS, M. D.

PHILADELPHIA :

PRINTED BY WILLIAM K. BELLOWS,

Corner Fourth Street and Apple Tree Alley.

1869.

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OF THE
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1869.

PREFACE.

As far as our means of information enable us to arrive at a conclusion, the only copper coins made at our Mint in 1794, were of the denomination of Cent and Half Cent. Of the former, the record says 918521 were issued, and \$1600 of the latter. The interest excited in the minds of collectors by their variety—a consequence probably of the breakage of dies—is shared by the writer, and has resulted in this attempt to describe the most noticeable peculiarity of each with sufficient accuracy to enable the careful examiner to recognize any given specimen, in a condition not below fair. This has been no easy work, as the close general resemblance which many of them bear to each other, makes it difficult to convey by the pen, points of difference readily detected by the eye. It is not claimed that every existing variety has come under examination. A pioneer work should not be expected to be thorough. On the other hand, the descriptions given were made from personal inspection of pieces now in his cabinet.

The measurements are made from the American numismatic scale—that is sixteenths of an inch. Having found but a single sample each of No's 4 and 31, they are supposed to be rare. No's 9, 17, 21, 29 and 32, are certainly quite common here.

Acknowledgment is made of valuable assistance rendered by the author's kind friend William Fewsmith of Camden, New Jersey.

With its acknowledged imperfections and incompleteness,
the work is respectfully inscribed to

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The following names are proposed to distinguish the varieties of the Cent from each other.

1. '93 Head. 12. Scarred Head. 25. Nondescript.
2. Double Chin. 13. Standless 4. 26. Amatory Face.
3. Sans milling. 14. Abrupt Hair. 28. Large Planch.
4. Tilted 4. 15. Severed Hairs. 29. Marred Field.
5. Young Head. 17. The Ornate. 31. Distant 1.
6. The Coquette. 18. Venus Marina. 32. Shielded Hair.
7. Crooked 7. 20. Fallen 4. 34-6-7. The Plicæ.
10. Pyram'l Head. 21. Short Bust. 38. Roman Plica.
11. Mint mk'd H'd. 23. Patagonian. 39. '95 Head.

Philadelphia Sixth Mo. 5th. 1869.

CENTS OF 1794.

No. 1.—Head of 1793. Date 5 wide. Figures near the bust, the 4 being nearly in correct position and almost touching it. Letters of the legend "Liberty," have an indentation on the lower part of each.

Reverse. The point in the centre is between e and n in "Cent,"—nearly touching the latter. Top of n joins the top of e in "One." Stems of the wreath inclined to each other 92°. Lengths, of the left, $3\frac{1}{2}$, of the right, $3\frac{3}{4}$, from the point where they cross each other.

No. 2.—Head slightly different from the last; the hair short; the chin double. Figures of equal size and in proper position, more distant from the bust than the last. Liberty-pole extends to touch the milling.

Rev. Same as No. 1.

No. 3.—Date wide. Legend "Liberty," has the letters further apart than those previously described. Liberty-pole expanded and flattened at the end. Not the slightest trace of any milling on this side of the coin, contrasts with the reverse, which is protected by a bold and serrated elevation around the edge. I have not found any other variety of the '94 cent without milling on either side.

Rev. Same as No. 1.

No. 4.—Head resembles the first. Date $5\frac{1}{2}$ wide; the figures 179, of equal size and at equal distances: the 4 below its proper position and not straight, the top blunt— $\frac{7}{8}$ ths from the bust—and the cross is prolonged downwards.

Rev. S and t of "States," close together and parallel. Stems $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{3}{4}$, inclined to each other 104° .

No. 5.—Sharp top to the figure 4 touches the bust; the 7 and 9 too near each other. R of "Liberty," very near the head. This die was cracked through the perpendicular of E, from the milling to the central elevation on the top of the head.

Rev. U and n of "United," almost touch each other at the top, and the d is out of its proper position. End of the right ribband very long and nearly touching the last 0 of the 100. The stems inclined 104° ; left $3\frac{1}{2}$, right $2\frac{1}{2}$.

No. 6.—Date like the last. L of "Liberty," very near the cap. The point where the first three hairs are united below the ear, is the centre of an unusual arc formed on the neck by the wave of the hair.

Rev. Same as No. 5.

No. 7.—Date differs from those of No's 5 and 6, in the figure 7 having the tail inclined toward, instead of being parallel with the figure 1. The first and second hairs leave the neck near its lower part, while the third hair comes off just below the ear. The die was cracked transversely.

Rev. Same as No. 5.

No. 8.—*Obverse.* Same as No. 7.

Rev. In "States," the t and a are joined at the bottom. The n in "One," has the connecting line of the perpendicular prolonged at the lower extremity. Stems 4 each; Inclined 120° .

No. 9.—*Obv.* Same as No. 7.

Rev. In "States," the t is too far from the edge, and the a too near it; the latter is also remarkably out of its proper position. Left stem, $2\frac{3}{4}$, right, 3; inclined 115° .

No. 10.—Date close; 7 parallel with 1; 4 sharp and not near the bust. A straight line drawn through the centre of the letter B, and the point of contact of the pole and hair, and extended, will pass through a channel made by the terminal depressions of the curls, excepting the three lowest ones.

Rev. C in "Cent," distant from the nearest leaf, 1. M in "America," and the first t in "States," not in proper position. Stems each $2\frac{1}{2}$, at an angle of 118° . Width of figures 100, 3.

No. 11.—Date wide, $5\frac{1}{2}$; figures, 1 near the hair, 4 not near the bust. Behind the ear, $1\frac{1}{2}$ distant from it, on the hair is a point. The end of the pole is sharp and touches the milling.

Rev. E in "States," f in "Of" and the first A in "America," not in good position. Stems $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{3}{4}$, inclined 119° .

No. 12.—Figure 7 too low at the top and too short. An irregular ellipsoidal depression, 3 long, below the hair brushed back of the ear, and on the hair which passes down to the back of the neck, distinguishes this variety.

Rev. The C in "Cent," too small. Stems 3 each, 110° .

No. 13.—Figure 4 has no horizontal stand. The die was broken from the edge near the end of the liberty-pole, which is grazed by the fracture, through the angle of the neck, into the cheek.

Rev. M in "America," too small and r too large. Stems 3 each; angle 112° .

No. 14.—Figures widely separated and near the milling. "Liberty" near the milling. Two coarse hairs pass near

the liberty-cap and terminate abruptly: two termini of hairs below the cap are not connected with the hairs of the head.

Rev. Stems $2\frac{1}{2}$ each; inclined 136° . Die broken; one crack from the edge between a and t of "States," curves into O in "One." The other passes through d in "United," straight to the top of C in "Cent," then curves into n in "One."

No. 15.—Date and legend like the last. Termini of hairs excepting the lowest, is shown separated from the other part of the hair. The whole impression is weak.

Rev. From the end of the left stem, to the extreme left of the ribband bow, 3; stems 3 each; angle 120° ; line between 1 and 100, $2\frac{1}{2}$. The die was broken, first through e in "States," toward the centre, afterwards through the first S in the same word, toward the same point.

No. 16.—*Obv.* Same as No. 15.

Rev. From the end of left stem, to the extreme left of ribband bow, 4. Left stem $3\frac{1}{2}$, right 3. Angle 110° .

No. 17.—Date 6 wide. "Liberty" indented on the lower edge, like No. 1. R from the head, and L from the cap, each $1\frac{1}{2}$. Hair brushed over the ear very prominent.

Rev. E in "One," and t in "Cent," slightly too short at the top. C and a of "America," nearly touch. Stems 3 each; angle 108° .

No. 18.—Date like the last. "Liberty" not indented. Hair ends differently. Cap nearer the milling. Otherwise bears a strong resemblance to No. 17.

Rev. C and a of "America," not near. Stems $2\frac{3}{4}$ each. Angle 120° . Line between 1 and 100, 2. This die was cracked through the first S in "States," and toward the centre.

No. 19.—*Obv.* Same as No. 18.

Rev. Stems $2\frac{1}{2}$ each; angle 125° . The left hand wreath has one, instead of two berries opposite the top of the adjoining ribband bow. Probably unique in this respect.

No. 20.—The 7 is inclined toward the 1; the 9 near the bust; the 4 below its proper place and crowded near the 9.

Rev. Stems 3 each, inclined 110° . The dividing line of the fraction, touches the right ribband end.

No. 21.—Date close; the 4 sharp at the top and touching the bust. Hair very curly, the ear a point. From the top of the head to the end of the lowest curl, only $12\frac{1}{2}$; hence this variety has been called the *short bust '94*. A line passes transversely across the date, from 1 over 7 to the milling.

Rev. Stems 3 and $2\frac{1}{2}$, inclined 125° . The die cracked in a radius from the centre to the edge, between "Of," and "States."

No. 22.—*Obv.* Same as No. 21.

Rev. Stems $2\frac{1}{2}$ each; inclined 134° . Die cracked through U in "United" and O in "One," into the upper part of the left hand half-wreath.

No. 23.—The sharp top to the figure 4 touches the bust; the 7 is long and nearly parallel with the 1, which latter touches the hair. The Liberty cap touches the milling which is deep and serrated. Depression above the chin in profile, unusually deep, the ala of the nose prominent, and the hair coarse.

Rev. E of "One," too high. Top of t in "Cent," too low. Stems inclined 135° ; left $2\frac{1}{2}$, right $2\frac{3}{4}$.

No. 24.—*Obv.* Same as No. 23.

Rev. Stems 3 and $2\frac{1}{2}$; inclined 128° . Peculiarities mentioned in the last, not found in this.

No. 25.—Date legend and cap closely resemble those of No. 18. Head the same shape, but the hair does not flow back as far just below the cap.

Rev. Deep milling—the wreath weak—the legends bold. Stems $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 3; inclined 102° . R of "America," has a remarkably long tail.

No. 26.—"Liberty" indented on the lower edge. Date has narrow figures—the 7 small and the 9 not in correct position. Physiognomy that of a lady in love. The two lower curls are shown, one of them behind and below the other. This variety is sometimes found on a large planch.

Rev. Same as No. 25.

No. 27.—*Obv.* Same as No. 26.

Rev. Stems and line between 1 and 100, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ths each. Angle 118° . Ribband knot prominent.

No. 28.—"Liberty," very slightly indented on the lower edge. Milling quite delicate. Figures of equal size and moderate width. Many specimens of this variety are on planchets of the largest size.

Rev. Stems each $2\frac{1}{2}$; inclined 119° . Numerator of the fraction touches the dividing line. Lower parts of a and the last t in "States," almost join.

No. 29.—Resembles the last, excepting that the hair terminates in longer straggling locks, and the date is nearer the bust. A wedge-shaped elevation in the field, $2\frac{1}{4}$ long, opposite the termini of the 2nd and 4th hairs, distinguishes the variety.

Rev. Stems $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$; angle 121° . Dividing line of the fraction, 3. First t in "States," nearly joins its top to the top of the adjacent s.

No. 30.—*Obv.* Same as No. 29.

Rev. Stems $2\frac{1}{2}$, each; angle, 125° . Line between 1 and 100, $2\frac{1}{2}$. N in "United," has the top of the connecting line prolonged too far. This die was cracked between U and n, toward the centre, and again touching d, and running in the same direction.

No. 31.—Head resembles that of No. 29. Date wide; the 1 is too far from the 7. In the legend, T is not in accurate position.

Rev. Stems each $2\frac{1}{2}$; angle, 101° . M and r in "America" disproportionately large. C in "Cent," is too low.

No. 32.—"Liberty," near the cap and head. Date near the bust. Hair flowing widely back, and in most cases, each particular hair unites with the one adjoining, before terminating. Most specimens of this variety that I have seen, have a deep protecting rim on the observer's left, caused by the piece not having been struck true.

Rev. Stems $2\frac{1}{2}$, inclined 125° . Resembles the reverse of No. 30, yet having discernable points of difference. The die was cracked through the last s in "States."

No. 33.—*Obv.* Same as No. 32.

Rev. Stems 3 and $2\frac{1}{2}$; angle, 125° . No enclosed space between the ribband and stem on the observer's right; in this respect contrasting with the last. N in "United," has the peculiarity of the same letter in No. 30. The die was cracked through the letter d.

No. 34.—Several adjoining hairs are twisted together before terminating, as in the cents of 1795-6. The field is shown between the lower hair and the hair brushed back of the ear, $2\frac{3}{4}$ from the end of the latter. In the date, the 7 is longer than either of the other figures.

Rev. Stems $2\frac{3}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$; angle, 125° . Line between 1 and 100, 2. A in "States," nearly touches each of the adjoining t's. An elevation on the field, looks like an interrupted continuation of the right ribband end, almost to the milling.

No. 35.—*Obv.* Same as No. 34. The die ultimately, had a quadrilateral fragment broken out from the lower border, including the figure 4.

Rev. Stems $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{3}{4}$; angle, 117° . The peculiarities pointed out in the last, are not seen in this.

No. 36.—Head resembles that of 1795. Date and legend wide and near the bust. Hair twisted like that of No. 34, excepting that the lowest curl is turned in a sharp arc toward the date. The die was cracked from the centre of the forehead outward to the milling between T and Y.

Rev. Stems $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 3; inclined 114° . Several letters of the legend are not in proper position, especially St. commencing "States," and the last a in "America."

No. 37.—Head resembles the last. Legend commences nearer the cap. The last curl makes a larger arc in terminating and is narrower.

Rev. Same as No. 36.

No. 38.—Head closely resembles that of No. 36. The date is not so wide however, and the last curl is more like that of No. 37. The expression is one of Roman sternness.

Rev. Same as No. 31.

No. 39.—The exact head of 1795. Like the cent of that year, the legend touches the cap and nearly touches the head. Date 6 wide. The last curl does not arch around like those just described, but terminates like the tail of a domestic aquatic.

Rev. Stems each 3; inclined 103° . Each letter of the word "Cent," not correctly placed.

HALF CENTS OF 1794.

First.—Date $4\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and farther from the bust than either of the others, and the 9 has the peculiarity of a sharp tail. In common with them all, the 4 is without either support or stem. A deep depression on the top of the head, where the fillet crosses. The pole ends 1 from the milling.

Rev. Stems $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{4}$, inclined at an angle of 132° . The 1 of the fraction nearly touches the left hand ribband end, which is turned aside as if to avoid it. The right ribband end, on the other hand, comes down nearly to the last 0 of the denominator of the fraction, thus requiring that its dividing line shall be short. We find this variety on planchets of different degrees of thickness; having the lettering on the edge in larger and smaller characters. The latter is on each of the others yet to be described.

Second.—Date $3\frac{1}{4}$ wide; the 9 is larger than either of the other figures; the 1 is distant from the bust and the 4 near it. Only a slight depression made by the fillet.

Rev. Similar to the last. Stems each 2; angle, 138° .

Third.—Date 4 wide; top of the figure 4 touches the bust, and the 1 is nearer it than the last. Legend "Liberty" nearer the head than either of the others. The hair brushed back of the ear, also the lower hair, unusually prominent. The head rounder and the features more blunt, than either of the others.

Rev. Same as the second.

Fourth.—Date $4\frac{1}{4}$ wide, and parallel with the lowest points of the bust—in this respect peculiar—and distant from it. The depression made by the fillet not so deep as that on either of the others.

Rev. Similar to the first. The stems are thicker and the dividing line is shorter.

Fifth.—Date 4 wide. Liberty-pole touches the milling. Two parallel curved lines are shown between the hair and the cap: the latter has two indentations on its outer border, and there is a slight depression in the field above the point of junction of the cap and hair.

Rev. Stems $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 3; inclined at an angle of 125° . The ribband ends long and nearly symmetrical. The half-wreaths touch at the top.



MORE ON THE EARLY MINT:
FILBERT STREET AND SUGAR ALLEY REVISITED

Bill Eckberg

Reading Al Boka's piece on the Mint and its location in Philadelphia caused me to pull out my copy of Frank H. Stewart's book, *History of the First United States Mint, Its People and its Operations*, which was privately published in 1924, and to the best of my knowledge has not been reprinted. This book should be in every serious EACer's reference collection, if for no other reason than that Stewart was the last owner of the original Mint buildings, had them demolished in 1911, and carefully recorded much of what he discovered about the early Mint before and during the demolition. He also purchased from the workmen doing the demolition—and from young boys who picked up the debris—many copper coins, planchets and scrap from planchet production, much of which he also illustrated in his book and donated to a museum in Philadelphia. Though we may loathe him as the man who tore down the Mint where most of our beloved coppers were struck, we owe him a mighty debt of gratitude for his attitude of respect toward the archaeology of the site (well in advance of his time!), as well as his civic responsibility in keeping good records and providing more accurate information about the early Mint than ever before had been available. [All images in this article are taken directly from Stewart's book.]

This fascinating book is authoritative as it gives many details of early Mint activities that Stewart obtained from the Mint Archives, and useful as it clears up many misconceptions about the early Mint and its operations. How many of you have seen that famous painting of three old Mint buildings in an Elysian setting with a meandering path beside them? Of course, it was never like that; the Mint buildings were part of a typical row of townhouses of the era. Both sides of the main building were attached directly to other buildings. So, how did such an idyllic picture come to be produced? Stewart reports that **HE** commissioned the painting to show the relative locations of the three main Mint buildings to one another. It does not and was never intended to indicate accurately their relationships to neighboring buildings or anything else about their environment. The relative locations of the Mint buildings on the grounds are shown in the third map on the next page.

One item that needs to be mentioned is that in labeling Al's map in the November issue, I misstated that Sugar Alley runs parallel to Filbert Street. Stewart's book makes clear that Sugar Alley and Filbert Street are different names for the *same* street. In fact, the street is labeled by both names in different places in the book as can be seen on the next page by comparing the first and third illustrations.

I close with an apt quote from Stewart (p. 196): "I do not think any excavation ever made in this City was more interesting in finds than the one made here. Two small filled-in old cellars with barred iron windows; seven wells, one large vault; coins in various states of coinage; testing cups, iron tools, and a great many other interesting things that we did not know about were found."

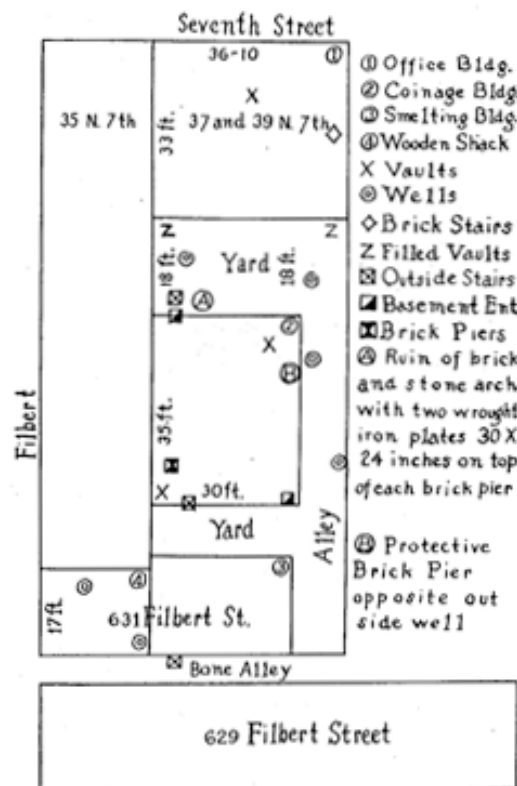
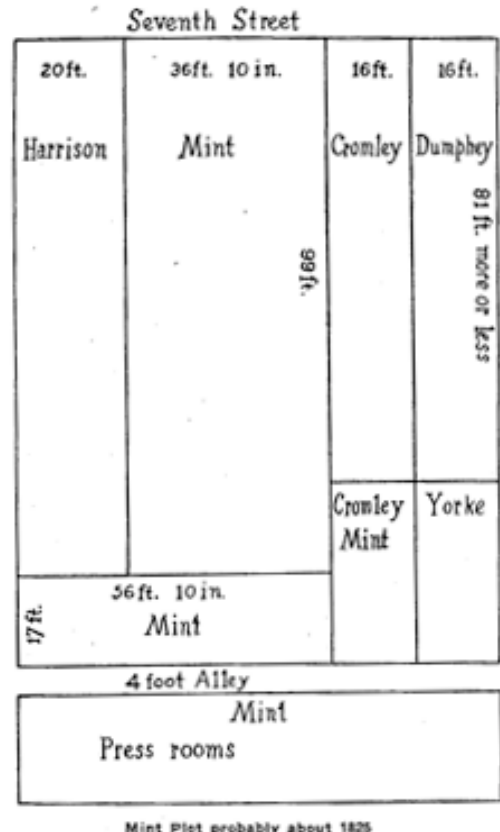
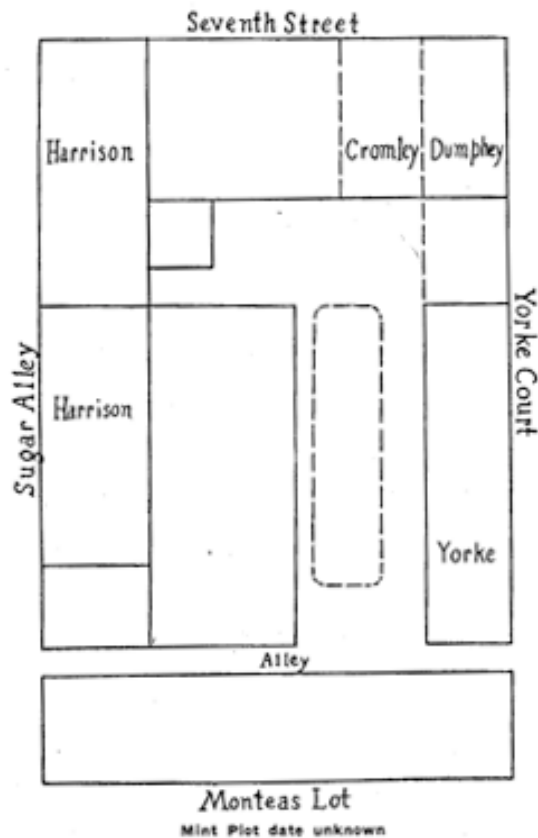


Diagram showing the locations of various things of the Mint

SUGAR ALLEY

Pete Smith

I share Al Boka's interest in the First Mint and appreciate his article in the November issue of *Penny-Wise*. I have a few comments.

1. The map on page 321 is a great resource. I would like to know the source and date.
2. The illustration on page 321 indicates that Sugar Alley parallels Filbert Street. Actually those are two names for the same street, also known at other times as Farmer's Alley or Zane Street.
3. I understand Boka's reference to census takers. However, this suggests some official function. These were private individuals working to produce a commercial product, the city directory.
4. In my understanding, street numbers were not assigned by some city department or Franklin's post office. These numbers were assigned by the publishers of the directories. Thus different directories could include different street numbers.
5. The Mint property included the lot at 631 Filbert Street and later 629 Filbert Street. I have been unable to match these lots with the earlier directory listings for Sugar Alley.
6. I studied city planning and understood how streets were platted and street names became part of an official record. Things were not quite so formal in the 17th century. Although Thomas Holme platted High Street in 1682, there were markets along the street, people called it Market Street, and eventually that became the official name. In the same way, there was an arch on Mulberry Street and the street name evolved to Arch.
7. The home of Michael Schubart was listed as 139 North Seventh in the 1785 city directory. For 1791 the address was 29 North Seventh and this was part of the front building for the Mint. When streets were renumbered in 1856, this became 39 North Seventh. Such changes can be confusing and references need to be interpreted according to their dating.
8. Boka commented that he was, "wondering if, in fact, there were no buildings in the area, only fields of green." By 1793, that block was a mixture of industries and residences. Existing structures were demolished to make way for the Mint buildings. The Mint campus was a cramped site surrounded with other buildings.
9. Researchers Len Augsburg and Joel Orosz have been writing a book on 'Pictures of the First Mint' that should be published in 2010. I have been fortunate to see various drafts. I believe this will provide a much more accurate impression of the First Mint.
10. I understand that Augsburg and Orosz have been invited to speak at the 2010 EAC Convention. I believe this will be a very enlightening presentation.

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SUI GENERIS IN NOVA CAESAREA

James Higby

In my previous column I presented an escape route, or at least a diversion, for collectors of half cents and large cents who have seen their collecting activities stall for one reason or another, or for collectors who have become jaded by the sheer magnitude of collecting their beloved early Federal coppers. Closely related to EAC's *raison d'être* coins are the so-called "Colonials," twelve distinct types of which were listed as a reasonable goal to serve as an interesting sideline collection.

I had mentioned that if I could own but one "Colonial" coin, it would be a New Jersey copper, one of those coins dated 1786, 1787, or 1788 and showing a horse's head, a plow, and a shield. In reality, another feature, a wreath seen edge on and properly called a "torse" (thanks to Will Nipper for this dandy vocabulary word), appears directly below the horse's head on all varieties as well. There are so many varieties of these that it would be difficult to recommend just a single one, so any old NJ variety would do to represent the whole series. But now I would like to address the topic of the New Jerseys in more detail.

Shortly after Crosby issued his famous book, *Early Coins of America*, another 19th Century numismatic scholar, Dr. Edward Maris, released (the Gentle Reader is asked to indulge the Present Author's insistence upon quoting the entire title of the work) *A Historical Sketch of the Coins of New Jersey, with a Plate [Containing Specimens of Mark Newbie Coppers, and the Issues of 1786-7-8: With the Obverses, Reverses and Combinations of the Different Varieties of the Latter; and a Detailed Description of the Distinctive Differences and Rarity]*. When Quarterman Publications reprinted the title in 1974, they elected to shorten the title to a rather bland *The Coins of New Jersey*.

Not only did Maris give his work an exhaustive title, but he chose a format often, but erroneously, called "elephant folio" – the book measures 16 inches tall! The reason for this is doubtless his inclusion of the "plate" mentioned in his original title. It is a two-page center spread on card stock, photographically showing all the dies that Maris knew of, the obverses labeled by number, the reverses by letters in upper and lower case, complete with ligature lines which indicate the die pairings. Thus, the listing of a New Jersey copper in an auction catalog will bear a designator such as 56-n. Recent scholarship suggests a not-so-friendly rivalry between Crosby and Maris in the publications of their respective studies of this series. Regardless, it is a challenge both to find even the reprint copy of Maris, and once found, to find a place and way to shelve it.

There are a few diehard collectors who are attempting to collect one example of each of the well over 100 die pairings. In order to succeed at this, one will necessarily have in his collection some very rough and low-down coins indeed! Instead, I herewith propose a list of an even dozen of these handsome pieces that showcase features that are unique to a small number of the varieties, distinguishing them from the garden (no pun on the state's nickname intended) variety New Jersey.

Before I do so, however, I must comment on the listings of New Jerseys found in the Redbook. With regard to the shields, there is talk of "narrow" shields and "wide" shields. The reality is that shields can be arranged on a continuum between narrow and wide, and if one

collects the twelve varieties I have chosen, he will likely already have a nice mix of shield widths. Second, we must go all the way back to the 1957 (10th) edition of the Redbook to find the first distinction regarding “outlined” shield and “plain” shield. This has to do with a line around the perimeter of the shield that apparently attempts to show its thickness as viewed from the front side. Again, the prominence of the shield outline ranges from “pronounced” (the current Redbook term) to barely discernible (the Redbook ignores the fact that even on what it calls a “plain” shield, there is going to be at least a trace of outline visible somewhere, and that there is, therefore, no such thing as a *completely* “plain” shield). I have seen dozens of 1787 NJ coppers in reputable third-party slabs bearing the designator “small planchet, plain shield” which nevertheless show an outline around the shield that cannot be missed.

With the above caveats in mind, I now present my list of twelve New Jersey “features” that are interesting to collect, and which may provide the basis for interesting conversation. Once again, a guiding principle is affordability, and each Reader must decide for himself what he likes and make his own list; my list is just a suggestion.

1. Head left.

The great majority of the New Jersey coppers show the horse facing to the right. Interestingly enough, the current seal of the State of New Jersey shows him facing to the left. Only three dies were used, all dated 1788, which show the horse facing to the left, and all three were used in one pairing each, making this variety rather elusive and expensive. It is possible to find a low-grade example for a reasonable price, even though perhaps all that is visible is the horse’s head itself. But that’s where the payload is, so a low-down coin can have a place in a budget-restricted collection.

2. No coulter

For reasons unknown to numismatic historians, a few of the 1786-dated dies show the plow without its coulter, the blade that precedes the main blade of the plow into soil. It is usually depicted as a diagonal shape projecting southeastward from the middle of the plow beam. A decent example of one of these will also set the collector back quite a bit, but they can be had in lower grades, which still show this feature, and for less money.

3. Spelling anomalies

There are several varieties of New Jerseys that show diecutters’ errors, the most glaring of which is the PLURIBS variety. Was the die-cutter illiterate? Was he just careless? Was he momentarily malicious? We will likely never know, but showing this coin can be accompanied by all manner of pontification about how even in the “good old days” they didn’t always practice very good quality control. Coming in a close second to the PLURIBS is a die that started out with the PLURIBS error, but which was then corrected by punching a proper U over the S and then adding the final S before proceeding with UNUM. Finally, there are the PLUKIBUS and PLURIRUS errors, which were more the result of defective letter punches than of incompetence. There is a misspelling of Caesarea on one die, but all known specimens are way down low yet way expensive.

4. Die deterioration anomalies

Of these, my favorite has to be the “protruding tongue” variety. A die defect causes the horse to appear to be giving a genuine Bronx cheer to an unseen victim off to the right. This die also has a rim CUD that adds to the mystique. Another variety has a blowout break under the horse’s chin,

and is called the “goiter” variety, for obvious reasons. Finally, there is the “bridle” variety, which shows a usually-faint die break from the horse’s snout down to his chest, resembling, if one uses a bit of imagination, what a bridle might look like. I would quickly forgive anyone for wanting all three of these, even though only one is called for here.

5. Running fox

A small number of reverse dies paired with 1788 obverses show a somewhat scrawny animal figure in flight at one end or other of the legend. Quite frankly, there are several animals that it could be: a dog, a pony, a horse, or a deer. There is simply not enough detail to tell. However, tradition dictates that it is a fox, so the “running fox” variety it is.

6. Decorations on obverse

On a fairly small number of obverse dies there are some raised marks, usually referred to as “leaves” or “sprigs”, directly above the plow. Legend has it that these were placed in that location on certain dies to replace the initials WM (Walter Mould) that originally appeared there. A unique specimen boldly shows WM by itself, another very scarce variety shows an attempt to efface WM and replace it with the sprigs, but the common varieties show only the sprigs.

7. Decorations on reverse

On several reverse dies there are leafy branches of vegetation, also sometimes referred to as “sprigs,” flanking the lower edges of the shield. These vary, but not by much, from one die to another, with the exception of reverse die “j”. On reverse j there are finely drawn filigrees in those locations, one of which, with minimal imagination on the part of this observer at least, resembles the Loch Ness Monster! Many of the coins that feature the leafy branches on the reverse also feature the sprigs above the plow on the obverse, allowing one coin to serve two purposes, so I much prefer reverse j to represent this “decorations on reverse” feature. It is one of the more common varieties to boot.

8. Knobs on plow handles

All the plows are more or less alike, but they all have minor differences. The Redbook lists straight plow beams and curved plow beams. Fair enough. Those are definitely “eyesight” varieties. I tend, however, to prefer collecting one of the less numerous dies that show knobs on the ends of the plow handles. It seems to me that if a real plow indeed sported knobs on its handles, they would have had to have been either hand-carved from the rough wood stock, or else added as attachments, which could fall off when the wood dried out. The knobs would also add unnecessarily to the cost of the plow. If one collects even a small number of New Jerseys, he is bound to end up with a straight beam and a curved beam, but it takes effort to bag a knobbed handle specimen, which is why I consider it as the prominent member of this group.

9. Large planchet

Crosby gave the range of diameters of New Jersey coppers as “16 to 19” without saying 16 to 19 what. Measurements taken of several of these coins leads one to conclude that he meant sixteenths of an inch, and the largest ones do indeed measure 19/16 of an inch. If one is going to consider planchet size as a legitimate feature, he should get the largest one he can find. There are many coins offered as “large planchet” that measure only 18 or even 18 ½ . But a 19 can be found with a bit of persistence, and, once placed on display with normal-sized early coppers, it so obviously dwarfs all the others, adding to its impact on the viewer.

10. Camel head

Three dies were cut in such a way as to make the horse's snout appear rather bulbous, and in relief. Whether this conjures up a camel's profile is more a matter of marketing than reality. Ask a non-specialist what animal a 56-n horse resembles, and I'll wager that he'll no sooner say "camel" than "elephant." Nevertheless, that's how everybody knows them, so who am I to challenge tradition? Most of these were struck over lighter weight coppers, clearly show the undertype, and are considered contemporary counterfeits by several numismatic scholars.

11. Serpent head

This copper, designated as variety 54-k, is an even lighter weight counterfeit by an unknown counterfeiter. It was modeled after a known variety of a genuine New Jersey copper, and shows the horse's neck both elongated and downward curved. Again, the serpent analogy takes some imagination, but it's a favorite variety that should occupy a place in a representative NJ set. According to some researchers, a large number of these, as well as some camel heads, were placed into circulation all at once in New York City, helping to precipitate a copper panic which cast a pall over all the then-circulating coppers.

Here I am, one short of the dozen that I promised, trying to decide what feature to include that is available, affordable, and yet distinctive enough to make it a separate issue. Several fairly obscure features come to mind – the "deer head" and the "plaited mane," for example. Unfortunately a higher-grade (and thus more expensive) variety is needed to show those features properly, and a collector of even this variety set will do well to have the majority of his examples grade as much as Fine. He or she may even have to settle for a few coins that have "average-minus" planchets, another show-stopper when it comes to seeing the individual hairs on the back of the horse's neck. The collector will be forgiven if he chooses to include either of these horse designs as the twelfth and final item in his collection, assuming he has the funds to acquire one in high enough grade. In case one does not, however, I shall, with mixed emotions, conclude my list with:

12. Extra wide shield

Crosby differentiates shield width thus:

- less than 9 = narrow
- 9 to 10 = medium
- 10 to 11 = wide
- more than 11 = extra wide

Most New Jersey shields are "medium." The narrow shields are borderline medium, usually only a tiny bit under 9/16 inch. The wide shields are borderline medium on the high end. But a small number of shields are almost as broad as they are tall, fill up the entire space inside the motto, and are striking enough to warrant separate billing here. If one is going to make shield width a collectible feature, he may as well make sure to have an example that represents the extreme. Staples sells a 6" transparent plastic ruler graduated in inches that can be easily carried along to a show to actually measure shields. Breaking out a portable powder scale and weighing coins in public is something we occasionally see at shows, but a ruler? Sitting and using one at a dealer's table will almost guarantee you lots of elbow room!

Well, there it is, a representative collection of twelve New Jersey coppers. As the title of this article suggests, it consists of “one of a kind in New Jersey” and would be both a challenge and a delight to pursue.

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THE BEST SECURED COIN SHOWS FOR 2009

Steve Ellsworth

What follows is my annual selection of The Best Secured Coin Shows for 2009. I personally attended 47 coin shows during 2009, where I paid particular attention to, and evaluated, the kinds and types of security that are provided for both dealers and the public. In addition, I received many reports from across the nation from coin dealers, collectors, and crime incident reports from the media.

This last year we have had about the same number of robberies and thefts as the previous year; however, this year we had one murder of a collector and several armed robberies that resulted in several shootings. I am sorry to say that while the number of incidents involving coins is about the same as last year, the level of violence and the brazen boldness of criminals have escalated. Looking forward to 2010, and with the strains on the economy, we will most likely see increases in crimes of theft and robbery directed towards our hobby.

As in previous years, the single greatest risk to a dealer or collector is following a coin show or event, and then to leave coins in an unattended vehicle. I have continually advised against this action for over 18 years, yet it still seems to be the single most common circumstance in which numismatic losses occur. The loss through theft is mentally traumatic and usually an enormous financial drain on its victims. Some dealers are virtually wiped out; and a collector who has his entire collection stolen usually quits the hobby.

Most dealers simply ignore the risks and pretend they will not be victims, paying only minimal attention to security, by such ludicrous acts as asking someone who also has no security training to “watch my coins.” It is important to realize that security is an individual’s own responsibility. It is up to every dealer to have a plan on how he or she will handle a security threat. Many dealers tell me they are really careful when they are transporting coins. To which I ask, what is your plan if this or that threat occurs? In nearly all cases, they have not thought that far ahead and have no idea what they would do. They will be like a deer in the headlights if they are confronted with a theft. Professionals need to continually train for the worst, and hope for the best. There are only a few dealers I know who have taken the time or spent the money for serious security training. To me, this really means that there are only a handful of dealers who have made the decision that they will refuse to be victims.

What I would particularly like to see improved at shows is the security presence during dealer setup and breakdown, not only on the bourse floor, but also at the loading areas. Failure to cover the front and back outside entrances is still a major problem at coin shows. Show promoters still waste security personnel at the front door checking badges of dealers when they are most needed at the very important parking and loading areas of the show. Most show sponsors forget that dealers are extremely vulnerable during setup and breakdown, moving into and out of the facility, and while

loading their vehicles. *That* is the time when it would be highly advisable to have a dedicated set of eyes watching your back and observing the area for threats!

Most shows listed below I actually attended. Others I was unable to attend, but received excellent detailed reports from multiple attendees. In putting together this list, I not only took into account the show security itself, but in addition, the awareness and concern of the sponsors as it pertains to security. Our objective is to keep a constant level of vigilance in security matters, to help dealers and collectors manage the risks posed from theft.

1. **American Numismatic Association National Money Show, Portland, OR.** (Named the last three years) Security was continually provided by uniformed Portland Police and plain clothes private security. Security was provided in and out of the facility during set up and breakdown and dealers had access to convention unloading and loading with security vigilant during the process. Registration and name tags were required for all attendees.
2. **Bay State Coin Show (C4), Boston, MA.** (Previously named in years past) Security is continually provided by a private security firm and several off-duty duty Deputy Sheriffs. Security is provided in and out of the facility during set up and breakdown. Unloading and loading are under watchful eyes of security personnel. A registration fee and nametags were required for all attendees.
3. **Blue Ridge Numismatic Association, Dalton, GA.** (Named for the last 12 years) Security is continually provided by off-duty uniformed Walker County Sheriffs, off duty GBI agents & private security. Security is provided in and out of the facility during set up and breakdown. Unloading and loading are under watchful eyes of security personnel. A registration fee and nametags were required for all attendees.
4. **Charlotte Coin Club, Charlotte, NC** (Named the last five years) Security is provided by off-duty uniformed Charlotte/Mecklenburg police. Security is excellent in and out of the facility during set up and breakdown, with dealers allowed to unload inside the convention facility. During breakdown, non-table holders are required to leave the show by security personnel, giving dealers a full two hours of uninterrupted breakdown. Registration and nametags are required for all attendees.
5. **Coin Fest, Stamford, CT.** Security is provided by a private security firm which specializes in personal protection of clients. Security personnel are wearing distinctive company clothing with both armed and unarmed personnel. Security is provided in and out of the facility during set up and breakdown. A registration fee and nametags were required for all attendees. Unloading and loading are under watchful eyes of security personnel. As with all shows, collectors and dealers leaving the watchful eyes of show security must immediately implement their own individual plan on their remaining travel to avoid theft.
6. **Florida United Numismatist Convention, Orlando, FL** (Named the last four years) Security is provided by a private security contractor and supplemented by numerous off-duty uniformed Orange County police. Security is vigilant in and out of the facility during set up and breakdown. Security is triple layered with uniformed, plain clothes, and video surveillance. Parking areas are also patrolled before, during, and following the show. Registration and nametags are required for all attendees.

7. **Garden State Numismatic Association, Somerset, NJ** Off-duty plain clothes Pennsauken police provide continual security. Security is vigilant in and out of the facility during set up and breakdown. Security personal continually walk and survey the show during show hours. Registration and nametags are required for all attendees. Additional security is provided during setup and breakdown of the show with police on foot in around the loading areas.
8. **Georgia State Numismatic Association, Dalton, GA.** (Named the last four years) Security is continually provided by off-duty uniformed Walker County Sheriffs, off duty GBI agents and private security. Security is provided in and out of the facility during set up and breakdown. Unloading and loading are under watchful security personnel. A registration fee and nametags are required for all attendees.
9. **Houston Money Show, Houston, TX.** (Named the last three years) Security is provided by off-duty Houston police. Loading and unloading are in a secure area with security personal present. The show's promoter is particularly aware of the show's security, and continually strives to improve the safety and security of all dealers and attendees. Registration and nametags are required for all attendees.
10. **Long Beach Coin Expo. Long Beach, CA.** (Named the last three years) Security is provided by off-duty Long Beach Police with identifiable "Security" jackets. Ample security is provided in and out of the facility during setup and breakdown with numerous plain-clothes officers continually working the floor from the moment the show opens until it closes. All security officers are tied into a monitored communication network. In addition, the convention facility allows for overhead "cat-walk" patrols to deter shoplifting. A registration fee and nametags are required for all attendees.
11. **North Carolina State Numismatic Association, Hickory, NC.** (Named the last three years) Off-duty uniformed Hickory police provide continual security. Security is vigilant in and out of the facility during set up and breakdown. Security personal continually walk and survey the show during show hours. Registration and nametags are required for all attendees. Additional security is provided during setup and breakdown of the show with police on foot in around the loading areas.
12. **South Carolina Numismatist Convention, Greenville SC.** (Named the last three years) Security is provided by South Carolina Constables and off duty South Carolina State Troopers. Security is vigilant in and out of the facility during set up and breakdown and is continuous during the show. Officers are equipped with additional assault weapons and equipment at night. Registration and nametags are required for all attendees.
13. **Trevose, PA.** (Named the last three years) Even though this is a little, one-day, 35-table show, security is provided by two off-duty plainclothes Philadelphia police officers. This show continues to have some of the best security for a small show in the country. Two officers are continually walking the area during the show and have kept the sticky fingers to a minimum. During setup and breakdown security is excellent and is present in the loading and parking areas.
14. **Wasatch Winter Coin Club, Salt Lake City, UT.** (Named the last three years) Security is provided by off-duty uniformed Salt Lake County Sheriff's SWAT team deputies. Law enforcement personnel continually walk the show floor to discourage shoplifting. In

addition they monitor the entrances, and provide surveillance of the unloading and loading of dealers' vehicles. Being SWAT team members, it's needless to say that additional firepower is available if needed during closing hours.

15. **Weyers Cave, VA.** (Named the last three years) Security is provided by off-duty plainclothes Augusta County Sheriff's deputies and court security personnel. Even though it is a small show with just 40 tables, two officers are present during the show and during setup and breakdown. Law enforcement personnel continually monitor the entrances, loading and parking areas.
16. **Whitman Baltimore Coin & Currency Convention.** (Named the last three years) Security is continually provided by private security and uniformed Baltimore City Police. Unloading and loading is in a gated section of the convention center and provides better than average security for dealers unloading and loading. Registration and nametags are required for all attendees.

Col. Steven Ellsworth is a retired Army Colonel with over 32 years of service. His many assignments include serving in the Army's elite Special Forces (Green Berets) and in addition he has had assignments as a Physical, Intelligence and Communication Security Inspector. He has received highly specialized training in anti-terrorist, physical, intelligence and personal protective security. He has worked during the last three years with Blackwater in developing security training for coin dealers. He currently is a full time coin dealer and a collector and serves on a number of numismatic boards.

Colonel Ellsworth has written numerous articles on coin collector security over the last ten years. After receiving constant inquiries from collectors and dealers as to what type of security they could expect when attending various shows throughout the country and overseas, Colonel Ellsworth began to recognize those shows that did an outstanding job providing security. This is the 13th year a list has been named. For more information on security, go to his website at www.Butternut.org. or contact Colonel Steven Ellsworth, email; BUTTERNUT@Butternut.org Address; PO BOX 498, Clifton, VA 20124-0498.

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THE SEEMINGLY "CENTS"LESS COLLECTOR

Putting Your Hobby in Perspective

Greg Heim

I love numismatics as much as anyone. In my younger days (I am only 43), I went to at least 2-3 coin club meetings per month, 2-3 coin shows per month, every regional convention within my area, and a summer ANA Convention almost every year. My collection, which turned into our collection when I met Lisa in 1993, blossomed as well - perhaps too much, given how much money we really needed to survive.

Our worlds changed in 1997 with the birth of our first daughter, Rosalind. In 1999, Stephanie came along. Then, the proverbial "surprise" appeared with our son Michael in 2004. The aforementioned numismatic activity was curbed substantially.

Other familial related issues also caused our numismatic involvement to slow down, some of which were life-threatening. Regrettably, several of our collections had to be sold in the best interest of the family unit. As I alluded to before, most of this material Lisa and I had no business acquiring in the first place. At this time, there is no way that I can afford to collect anything while I pursue numismatics as a business. Because of my limitations, there is little that I can do in order to be marginally successful.

When you are not collecting, you become a lot more introspective. You notice the behavior of your fellow collectors and how they relate to you. Frankly, a lot of this behavior is a tremendous turn-off. Do not get me wrong; the majority of it is not intentional. It's just that the hobby seems to be a little more important in some people's lives than it should be. To me, it's analogous to using something else to comfort a hurt or to literally fill a hole in one's life.

It is this feeling that others often display which prevents me from being envious, because you have absolutely no idea what is going on in someone else's life. I asked a fellow EAC'er, whom anyone would consider "successful" in the hobby and in business, if he regretted not having a family. His answer was, "Hell, yes. You do not know how lucky you are, to have a wonderful wife who puts up with all of your garbage, and three beautiful children who look up to their father." It is these words that I recall when I wish I could spend more time delving into a numismatic book, but my girls are screaming at each other and my son needs a bath.

Lastly, I am VERY proud of my numismatic accomplishments at this stage of my life. With everything that I have had to endure and my dedication to my family, I sometimes look back at it and realize that I am way too hard on myself. There are things that we do not like about ourselves, and not all of them can be changed. One day, I realized that it was high-time to stop comparing myself to others and to enjoy the hobby on my own terms. It's an ongoing journey, and quite frankly that's the best part.

* * * * *

FROM THE INTERNET

Gene Anderson

NEW MEMBERS

Joining since our last report were **Peter Mosiondz, Jr., Curt Powell, Earl Sweeney, John Dirnbauer,** and **Bill Hamilton**. Region 8 currently has **410** members.

MEMBER COMMENTS

Shawn Yancey begins by saying Al Boka has graciously given him permission to use the BOYZ of 1794 worksheet as a template to create two new ones: one for 1793 large cents, and another for 1796 draped busts. He is sending out this informal notice to Region 8 to see if there is any interest in forming/tracking those two groups of coins. Both series are actively collected, and both sets are certainly possible to complete, although not easily. Shawn's idea would be to form email groups for each worksheet, and then send out updates once per month that shows the

participants, their coins, and their rankings. EAC net grades would be used, and the information would only be sent to those who have joined the email group and have given Shawn the express email permission to record the data and broadcast it to the group. The worksheet is a simple Microsoft Excel setup that is based on a 100-point scoring scale that gives equal emphasis to completion and to grade. If anybody would be interested in joining either of these groups, please send Shawn an email at 'shawnyancey@mchsi.com.' If he gets enough interest, he will setup each group, and then send out requests for coin data very soon. Once again, the two sets are 1793 large cents (Sheldon 1 - Sheldon 16) and 1796 draped busts (Sheldon 92 - Sheldon 119). So, is anybody interested?

Jack Conour sent an update on "The List": As most of you know he has taken over this census for John Wright. Thus far there are six new members and one drop. Jack invites anyone who is not a member to send him their information.

Neil Aitchison reports a new counterfeit variety. It is an 1818 Coronet Head. This is impossible because that type did not appear until the early 1840s.

David Lange commented on the possible counterfeit 1818 by saying it seems clear enough that the 1848 "counterfeit" cent is simply a genuine 1848 with altered date. The downward angle of the upper serif on the third numeral, plus the excessive space between the second and third numerals, points to an alteration. **Neil Aitchison** agreed and asked why someone would do this.

Ralph Rucker reports that the envelope project - "The Identification of the Owners of Obscure EAC Envelopes" - is alive and well. One of his fantasy goals was to get to the point where he might be able to reunite older envelopes with their coin and present owner. It has progressed to the point where he wants to put out some feelers as to whether this might be worthwhile. He has a number of envelopes from different sales, often with additional envelopes from prior owners included, that are begging to be attached to their coins and Ralph urges members to review their collections for a possible match --

- 1) The Dennis Mendelson Sale - Middle Dates - Superior (16)
- 2) Robinson S. Brown Sale - Middle Dates - Superior - 1986 & 1996 (9)
- 3) G. Lee Kuntz Sale - Early Dates - Superior - (4)

If any member has a coin from these sales, without the expected former owner's envelopes, he/she can email Ralph with the particulars of their coin(s), and he will try to correct this tragedy of envelope-abandonment: rucranch@flash.net.

Walt Scheer weighs in on half cents. He is a new member/collector of half cents (just over a year). He would like to see more press/info on half cents, such as the posts on large cents. Let's hear from the half cent people.

Bill Eckberg commented on Walt's thoughts by saying these things tend to go in cycles. Not long ago, it seemed there was much more research being done on half cents than large cents. Lately, the pendulum has swung the other way. Of course, Region 8 welcomes contributions from ALL members. Also, it's been several years since a Half Cent Survey appeared. If someone wants to take it over, please email Bill. Bill later reported that there were several offers to take over the half cent survey and this is in process.

Bill Eckberg also reported he attended a recent Baltimore show. He had the impression that attendance was light, though most of the usual suspects were there. There was a very nice Region 3 meeting at which the upcoming convention in Annapolis and the recent Dan Holmes sale were major topics of conversation.

Hugh Bodell is up to Quiz 22. Join Region 8 and get in on the fun.

Dennis Fuoss wrote that he had posted another commentary about the Dan Holmes (part-1) auction on his blog, at: <http://earlyamericancopper.blogspot.com/> In essence, he went hunting for some bargains (after the fact) from the sale of the Holmes early-date cents. He said would have done better to find these bargains BEFORE they were hammered down to others! None-the-less, He hoped fellow Region 8 members will find some entertainment by reading about a dozen coins that went pretty cheap in his opinion.

H Craig Hamling, EAC's Webmaster, wrote that the collection registry for half cents (along with other series) is available in the member's area of the EAC website. The grid of selections at the MyEacs.org link from the www.eacs.org home page has been modified to include a new link to information on the various registries. That direct link is: <http://www.eacs.org/Registry.htm>. You do not need to wait for old information to be passed along to a new caretaker and can participate online now. All it takes to get started is an email to the webmaster who will be happy to add you in to the registry or registries of your choice. AOL users are advised to use a different browser when using the collection registry.

Chuck Hall reports a sobering take on the high-end collectable market. On November 19th in the Personal Journal Section of the Wall Street Journal, an article titled "The Million-Dollar Penny" was published. It describes how investors drive up prices of high-end collectibles such as \$7.7 million for the Annenberg Diamond, \$27,600 for 1989 Petrus Bordeaux wine, \$43.7 million for Warhol's "200 One Dollar Bills" and lastly Goldberg's \$1.3 million for Dan Holmes' 1795 reeded-edge Large Cent. It indicates that today's coin market is largely defined by high-end investors or more appropriately speculators who bid up the prices for articles/coins with the hope of reselling them at higher prices. It states that investors collect a set of a series of coins primarily to sell to make money rather than collecting. Also, the "crack out" coin strategy was mentioned and discussed. Chuck didn't feel that the article represented our hobby in a positive light. As a collector, it is becoming more and more difficult to just purchase middle grade Large Cents these days. With more investors and speculators entering our arena, Chuck hopes our coin hobby is still able to grow and prosper.

Bob Ayers reported that he is looking for two Bank of New York hoard Fugio coppers in EF or AU. When he adds 8-B and 11-B, he will have examples of all of the "non-pattern" Fugios in the original Newman monograph.

Bill Maryott wrote the he thought EAC members would get a kick out of this one. A rather nice 1796 S-110 was listed on eBay by a non-coin collector. The coin might grade F15 net VG8 due to porosity and severe cleaning. Someone asked the fellow selling it whether he had cleaned it. Here was his answer: "It was the typical light muddy color of coins of the period. I was surprised

that Eye Glass Cleaner worked so well. Actually it was "Lenz-Clenz". Now we know what 200 year-old copper patina looks like to a non-coin collector.

Hugh Bodell while commenting on the answers to his 17th quiz stated that this kind of mint error (cud) is caused when a coin is struck with a broken collar, leaving that little ridge on the edge. The only transition date large cent Hugh knows of commonly struck with a broken collar is 1836 N 6. He believes this variety was struck in New Orleans instead of Philadelphia, though he couldn't find the *P-W* article to support this. The 36 N6 is common with the obverse cud (late die state) and very scarce without (early die state.) There is one obverse die with this exact headstyle (wavy hair) used to make two varieties, 36 N 6 and 36 N 7. For more information, check the Jules Reiver article in *Penny-Wise* November 1991.

Gene Anderson wrote that Hugh Bodell commented that he believed that the 1836 N6 large cent had been struck at the New Orleans mint. Anderson did some research on this issue about 10 years ago, and this is what he found out. In *Penny-Wise* Volume II page 88, Warren Lapp stated that the 1836 N6 was "probably" struck in New Orleans and not in Philadelphia. Also in *Penny-Wise* Volume II page 14, John Wright had a "Penny Quiz" in which he stated in his answers that the 1836 N6 Die State IV was struck in New Orleans in 1837 using dies sent from Philadelphia for setting up and adjusting the presses for the new branch mint there. When Anderson corresponded with John Wright in October of 1999, Wright stated that his source was a quote from Walter Breen. When questioning Breen at a later date, Wright said Breen declined to give a source for his information and said the 1836 N6 "may" have been struck at New Orleans. Anderson once heard John Kraljevich quote Eric Newman as saying that "Walter Breen told us 125% of everything that was true." This may be a case of Breen stating his speculation as fact. As of 1999, John Wright had grave doubts over New Orleans as a source of any large cents. In the September 1968 issue of *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, R. W. Julian states that in July of 1837 three coinage presses were sent to the construction-in-progress New Orleans mint. The third paragraph of his article states, "Either one of the presses was an old one formerly in use at the Philadelphia Mint or it had been tested there first before sending it on because an obverse die for the 1836 cent was found in the press. No reverse was found, however." Anderson also corresponded with Dave Bowers in 1999 about this issue. Bowers stated that he had heard this "fact" from Walter Breen a number of times, but he had no independent collaboration of it. So the bottom line seems to be that there is no solid proof that the 1836 N6 Die State IV was minted in New Orleans.

Randall Snyder penned the following. Was the 1836 N6 cent struck at New Orleans? He had heard that before but hadn't a clue as to why or how this suggestion came into being. Thanks Gene, for shedding light on it. There are a lot of little nuggets of misinformation in print. Too often the vacuum created by no information tends to be filled by opinion and theory. Left unchallenged, the caveat is dropped and soon these become facts. Randall has found this to be especially true of his own little favorite the ACS cent of 1833. In the forward of Dave Bowers's new *Colonial and Early American Coins* the author mentions "zero-based" thinking--i.e. "carefully examining coins themselves as well as original documents, disregarding later theories and adding them if they can be supported by historical or other evidence." Ah, words to live by.

H.Craig Hamling writes there was some pent up demand to register half cent collections. Ten members requested to be added to that list and a couple had input their collections including one collection of over 80 varieties. Jeff Noonan has agreed to administer this half cent collection registry. If you are a cent collector by date or by Red Book variety consider joining the date collection registry or the Library of Coins album registries. Craig has completed his LOC Volume 1 entries and uploaded pictures of all of his coins. He is now onto the Volume 2 entries.

Alan Gorsky thought about an image posted previously in Region 8. Just think, these large cents could have been someone's turn of the century pocket change or in a general store's cash register. They would have had no idea how much these pennies would be worth 200 years later.

David Consolo wrote that many EAC'ers were represented at the Michigan State Coin Show over the Thanksgiving Day weekend. While there was no official Regional Meeting, there was a "non-meeting" as some called it. Represented were Rod Widok, Jon Lusk, Jamey Price, David & Carol Consolo, Jim McGuigan, Steve Fischer...and a few others who came/went incognito. It was a very well-attended show; and the EAC camaraderie was great.

R. Tettenhorst wrote that the St. Louis Cardinals have signed a man who should be EAC's Official Major League Pitcher - Brad Penny.

Harry Salyards wrote to his good friend (and fellow baseball fan) Tett: Having watched Brad Penny nibble his way through 88 pitches to get one out in the fourth inning--and against the Royals, at that!--at Fenway last July, he would have to say that his parents inadvertently devised a clever way of foretelling his real talent--and rarity--by inserting an "R1" into his name. Harry's condolences to the Cards on his signing.

Rob Roote wrote regarding Brad Penny as the EAC official MLB pitcher, forget it; he wasn't worth a nickel for the Red Sox last season!

Bill Eckberg told his wife, Susan (also an EAC member) about these comments, and she said, "He sounds like 'Bad Penny'."

R. Tettenhorst wrote that after reading the informative comments by Harry Salyards and Rob Roote about Brad Penny, I am now a good deal more Penny-wise; while **Bill** has greatly enjoyed all of this Penny whimsy!

Harry Salyards writes to "Ratskunk" that he thinks that scanning the Maris pamphlet into a PDF is a major contribution to the club! He plans to publish it in the January *P-W* for the roughly two-thirds of the club who aren't on Region 8.

Tom Reynolds wrote that he sold a 1794 S-68 at the ANA in Los Angeles in August for \$2250. At least he thought he sold an S-68. The S-68 was switched for a 1794 S-50 which was placed in the S-68 envelope. The S-50 was sharpness of F15, net VG10 and was priced at \$5250. The edge lettering read "ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR", missing the word "FOR". He thought it might have been an honest mistake but after four months he now thinks it was intentional. If you are offered the coin, please let Tom know.

Bill Eckberg reported that he had a visit from Wayne Homren, known to many of you as the editor of *E-Sylum*, the Numismatic Bibliomania Society's version of Region 8. Wayne brought over a number of items related to early copper, including a copy of Cogan's list of large cent sale prices from 1858. Would anyone on Region 8 like to pay a nickel for a red UNC large cent?

INQUIRING MINDS WANT TO KNOW

Dennis Patterson asks if anyone has an idea of the status of the half cent survey.

Roger Lyles asked for help in attributing two large cents. He purchased a lot of large cents, and there were two 1800 cents were in the lot. One is an 1800 over 179, the other a normal 1800 date. He has trouble with the year 1800, and wanted help in nailing down the attributions.

Charlie Brown asks why is it that CQR and Penny Prices list prices for G5. Nearly all other pricing guides and grading guides use G4.

Hugh Bodell responds to Charlie Brown on why some price guides use G4 and others G5. Years ago it was assumed that Redbook grading/pricing was the same as EAC style and that everyone bought the Redbook annually. Therefore, who would need another listing for G4? Our copper pricing guides give us grades that don't appear in Redbook.

Bill Eckberg comments that a little history might be helpful. Remember that Sheldon originally designed these numbers to relate the grade to the price of the coin by a mathematical formula. In the 1940s, coins called "Good" priced 4-6 times a barely identifiable example, and Sheldon graded them Good 4, Good 5 and Good 6 for those at the lower, middle and upper ends of the Good range. Nowadays, I don't think it is very common for people to price a slightly sharper Good 50% more than a slightly less-sharp Good. Nevertheless, it is useful to differentiate coins in the upper range of a grade from those in the lower range of the same grade. If you were offered a G6 and a G4 of similar surface quality at the same price, which would you buy? Similarly, Very Fine coins can be 20 (barely VF; some would call it only Fine), 25 (nicer than that; no-question VF), 30 (definitely sharper than the average VF) and 35 (now we argue whether or not it's an EF). Because of price inflation in better grades, VF35s often price substantially higher than VF20s.

Jerry Karinsky said he attributed an 1853 N-3. The reverse has an additional raised edge from 7:00 to 1:00. He sees no mention of it in Grellman or Newcomb. Could this be the result of a collared die? It thins out at the very beginning and very end, but overall it is very even all around. Also, he was wondering if any of the "C" collectors out there would be interested in swapping lower-cost (but not scudzy) attributed cents so we could trade some of our doubles in exchange for new varieties. If anyone is interested, Jerry could publish his list of doubles for the group or to individuals. Whatever is appropriate.

Kim Greeman responded to Jerry Karinsky's question. Some dies do not fit the collar securely, so as the coining pressure moves metal it can squeeze out between the collar and the face dies. This rim is referred to as a "wire rim" as used in conjunction with the Ultra High Relief, St.-

Gaudens' Double Eagle. The same problems arose this year on some 2009 UHR coins. Wire rims wear away after very little circulation, so large cents displaying the fin are generally uncirculated.

Steve Carr added that Jerry Karinsky's 1853 N3 reverse is an example of a slightly misaligned die. The reverse was struck slightly off center toward 4 o'clock. The extra "rim" at 7 - 1 o'clock occurred because the edge of the die did not cover the entire planchet at this point. Slightly misaligned die coppers are not rare (especially in 1853) and did not occur on all coins of the variety. Bob Grellman lists some misaligned dies (1853 N6, N19, etc) but if the misalignment is minor, it is usually not mentioned.

Rick Nelson said at the last Santa Clara show an old EAC'er, whom he had never met, had a table and was selling some of his collection. After talking for some time about the hobby he settled on a few of his coins. One of them came with a curious accessory: a box. Rick had known that old time collectors had stored some coins, individually or in sets, in various styles of boxes but he had never heard much, if not any, discussion about them. This particular "box" is more like a rectangular tray with a thick cardboard inset filling one end for labeling, making the cavity just slightly larger than a large cent. Rick can envision the functionality of such a storage device: The coin is displayed in the box and kept in the drawers of a cabinet. The box would make it easy to pick up the coin for closer examination and prevent undo friction on the drawer lining. This particular coin has an extensive pedigree last appearing in public in as lot 80 in the Rasmussen/Superior February 1998 auction. Does anyone else have any comments, stories, other discussion or examples of coin boxes?

Bill Eckberg responded to Rick Nelson's query about coin boxes. T. James Clarke owned a company that made boxes, and he had a very advanced collection of large cents for which he had boxes made. Bill has one that he had made for a coin he got from the French collection. It was pictured in the January 2009 *P-W*, with further information from Jan Valentine and Bill (thanks to Del Bland) about the sources of the boxes appearing in the March issue. From a reading of Jan's description, it would appear that this box, also made by Clarke, and coin are from the Floyd Starr collection. Congratulations!

Jerry Karinsky reported on an experiment with an Ultrasonic Cleaner and followed up with some questions. He has a small Ultrasonic Cleaner that cleans small objects with sound waves. He had been hesitant to try it on a large cent, but he had one that was just too dirty to attribute, so he sacrificed it to an experiment. He had to run it through a few times, but finally got off the majority of the dirt. Underneath was untined copper. Jerry assumes that it will eventually tone. After cleaning, he was able to attribute the coin as an N-32, which is an R4. So the cleaner served its purpose. Now the question - did he do any damage? His fear was that it might oxidize, but he dried it thoroughly. He is thinking of oiling it, as well. Does anyone have any knowledge in this area? Is this an acceptable way of removing caked-on dirt?

Penny-Wise CD Update

Jon Lusk wrote that a funny thing happened on the way to the replicators. As most of you know, he is responsible for the *Penny-Wise Research Library* on CD-ROM. This year's bonus, besides

the additional two new years, is a tutorial on how to use the CD to its fullest. Jon wrote and narrated a multimedia piece that runs over thirty minutes and explains the setting up, navigating and searching of the disc. He packaged it all up with an autoload file and a ReadMe text file and then packed it all into a special ball that can be read by both Mac's and PC's. Not having a Mac Jon sent it to our friendly Mac guru Region 8 moderator Bill Eckberg, for a Mac test run. Well, it turned out that the multimedia Jon produced is only usable on a PC. After a number of email exchanges with Bill, Jon called Denis Loring for an opinion on just how Mac inclusive we wanted to be. The bottom line is the disc is not going to be coming out in your January *P-W*, and it will include a Mac usable tutorial. Once Jon learned that even someone of Bill's Mac expertise would learn something new about Acrobat from the tutorial, it really made "cents" to make it all-inclusive. So, it's to go in the May issue.

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SWAPS AND SALES

EACers are invited to submit their ads for inclusion in this column. Ads up to twelve lines are free. ADS LARGER THAN 12 LINES MUST BE SUBMITTED CAMERA-READY, AND PAID IN ADVANCE. A full-page ad is \$150. Graphic and halftone setup is an *additional* \$60 per page. One-half page is \$75. One-third page is \$50. Ads should be limited to early American Coppers or tokens. Deadline for material to appear in the March 2010 issue is February 28, 2010. All ads must include the individual membership number of a current member in good standing. Copy should be sent to the Editor, Harry E. Salyards, 606 North Minnesota Avenue, Hastings, NE 68901.

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1816 N5 R3 VF30 \$250 Medium brown with smooth surfaces. Some tiny marks. Comes with a Grellman Attribution and Grading card as a VF30. A+

1817 N8 R2 VF30 \$325 Brown with smooth surfaces. Some very minor marks. There is a MOUSE on top of the head. A+

1818 N7 R1 VF20 \$110 Medium brown with choice surfaces. Some minor marks. A+

1820/19 N3 R2 F15 \$100 Brown with smooth surfaces. Some minor marks. A+

1822 N2 R3 XF40+ \$725 Medium brown with smooth, glossy surfaces. Some minor marks. A+

1825 N8 R3 VF30 \$550 Brown with choice, frosty surfaces. No defects. C

1827 N9 R3 VF30 \$500 Brown with smooth, frosty surfaces. Some minor marks. CC# 18. A+

1829 N3 R3 F12 \$125 Small Letters. Brown with choice surfaces. Some very minor marks. A+ To see more early copper, go to my web site: EarlyAmericancoppers.com

Leo Shane, EAC #1196

Leo_J_Shane@hotmail.com (215) 873-1915

For Sale or trade. Make me an offer in cash, coins (Colonials) or other catalogs I need.
More catalogs available. Email me for details. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Penny Whimsy by William H. Sheldon, MD with Dust Jacket, 1958 Copyright
Goldberg/M&G Auction, *The Dan Holmes Collection*, 9/6/2009
Heritage Auctions, *The Wes Rasmussen Collection*, 1/13/2005
Heritage Auctions, *The Jules Reiver Collection – Volume 1*, 1/24-28/2006
Bowers and Ruddy, *The John W. Adams Collection*, 1982 Fixed Price List (no prices)
Superior Galleries, *The Robinson S. Brown Jr. – Third Collection*, 6/2/2002
Superior Galleries, *The J.R. Frankenfield Collection*, 2/17/2001;
Superior Galleries, *The Michael Arconti Collection of Large Cent Errors*, 7/27/2003
Superior Galleries, *The Dr. Lee Wallace Collection of Half & Large Cents*, 5/25-27/2003

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Denis Loring, EAC #11

Bourne numismatic literature catalogs for sale:
Michael and Marlene Bourne, Sales #1 and 2 (complete)
Remy Bourne, sales 1-16 (complete)
Remy Bourne, FPL's Vol I, Nos. 1-3 (complete)
All sales have PR except #16, for which I believe none was issued.

Price for the lot: \$125 plus postage.
Denis Loring, 561-207-6180, dwloring@aol.com

* * * * *

Gene Anderson, EAC #4718 P.O. Box 9037 Paris, Texas 75461
ganderson@paristexas.gov

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Any EAC counterstamped coin issued to an attendee of an EAC convention.
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R. E. Bynum saloon token.
Paris, Texas transportation token-Atwood/Coffee # 710 A Paris Railway Co.

* * * * *

John Dirnbauer, EAC #571
(207) 354-3573

P. O. Box 196
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1810 Sheldon 284

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